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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 7 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th March
B.L. PENINSULAR	5247	R. F. Briscoe	4th April
† ORIENTAL	5264	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4139		25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5264	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	5th June.
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	19th "
B. L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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MR. HARRY SHINE AND MR. H GILBERT
AS THE TWIN SISTERS,

Introducing a fund of Humour and unique Grotesquisms irresistible. Nothing in the way of artistic and beautiful Skirt Dancing has ever been seen in India to equal the Pas Seul as performed by

MISS AMY DEWHURST.

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"CINDERELDA" BY MISS LILLIE LINTON.

Chorus of Cooks and Courtiers.

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The Music entirely under the direction of
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Book early.
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Agents.

Bombay, 25th March, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that LILLADHUR JADOWJEE and BAI MATUBAI his wife, have contracted to SELL unto LOHAR KALIDAS MORAR the property hereinafter described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage or sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1896.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground situate at Musjid Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 164, New No. 7481, Old Survey No. 1918, and New Survey No. 790, together with the messuage, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 6395, and Street No. 119-122 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by Alli Oomer Street, Musjid Lane, on the South by Sweepers' Passage, on the East by the property of Gena Oka, and on the West by the property of Govindrao Huribha which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Amrutbai, widow of Ludha Walji, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Lilladhar Jadowjee and Bai Matubai.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURSETJI DADABHOY BHOWNAGREE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to Mr. HENRY HERBERT HISCOCKS, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2231, square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 125 and 126, new Nos. 3c-13631 and 13632, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3333 (2) 3334 and 3337 (2) and Street Nos. 20 A 21 and 24 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a vacant space fifteen feet wide intended for a proposed Road, on or towards the East by the Ripon Road, on or towards the South by the property of Abdool Rajak Bin Cartas, and on or towards the South by the property of Ahmad Mahomed Bosbat together with all its rights and appurtenances thereto belonging.

All persons claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed irrespective of any such claims.—Dated this 25th day of March 1896.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth (Interim) DIVIDEND of (Rs. 35 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the half-year ended 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 6th April next, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register on the 1st proximo on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 12th April next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
હાકરશી મુલજી સન-સની કુંપની,
i.e. THACKERSEY, MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 25th March, 1896.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the half-year ended 31st December, 1895, declared at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 19th instant, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1896, to the Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on the 18th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th March 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI DAHIBAI, widow of JOSHI DUNGARSI BHIMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased,

JOSHI JETHA VALLU, the Executor, according to the tenor of the Will .....Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of March in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 20th day of March, 1896.

Messrs. DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India,
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.
Continued triumphant success of
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The Donators of Mirth and Music.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26TH.
Under the immediate Patronage of
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20 DISTINCT ITEMS 20
Produced in rapid succession to each other,
INTRODUCING
THE MUSIC of COMIC OPERA.
THE HUMOUR of EXTRAVAGANZA.
THE MYSTERY of ARABIAN NIGHTS.
THE SIMPLICITY of NURSERY RHYMES.
In fact, everything to charm the eye and enchant the ear.
Prices as usual. Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1896.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY, 23rd March, 1896.

NOTICES.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO STREET.

WITH reference to the Notice of the 11th instant with the exception of Departments 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 ALL DEPARTMENTS are now able to CARRY OUT most orders. Groceries, Tobaccos, &c., Wines, Drugs, Ammunition, Games, and Books can be Supplied nearly as fully as home.

Glassware and Dinnerware (of Pats 113, 120, 129 and 130) can also be supplied, but no Tea or Breakfast services.

Large Shipments are arriving by every Mail; and BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, the BOMBAY DEPOT will be able to carry out ALL ORDERS as before.

The Passage, Baggage, Shipping, and Clearing Departments are proceeding as usual.

The Departments are located in the old premises in Apollo Street, and in the Sirdar's Building, in Hummum Street.

The Offices are at No. 16, Sirdars' Palace, Apollo Street.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Shamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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If sid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

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CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540	12 8
Deposits	"	97,18,594	10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	"	1,13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,993	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,29,120	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	4,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 6, 5, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 6, 3 and 2 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Troopship Malabar arrives.
I. M. S. Canning arrives from Karachi.
Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, S.P.C.A., Novelty Theatre, General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., presiding, 5-15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sabarmati, Rajapuri, and Alecto entered the dock yesterday: and the steamers Nizam and Lindenfels left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Tibet yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Albion left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Nairung and Matin yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair, known as the Karailwady fair, will be held, to-day, at that place.

A JOLLY BOAT CAPSIZED.—On Tuesday afternoon, a jolly boat, No. 5,030, capsized off Apollo Bunder, across the harbour, owing to strong wind blowing at the time. Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Pratt, of the 7th Company F. Division, R. A., who was in the boat at the time, escaped unhurt.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—Mr. A. N. Billimoria will deliver a public lecture in Gujerati in the Theosophical Hall, to-day, at 6 p.m. Subject: "Zoroastrianism and Theosophy:—Is the first object of the Theosophical Society—viz., to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity—antagonistic to the spirit of the Zoroastrian religion?"

THE HUDSON SURPRISE PARTY.—This company has been deservedly popular with the theatre-going public in Bombay, and is drawing crowded houses every night. To-night the performance will be under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Mr. Hudson will present a special programme, which is sure to prove most attractive.

MARWAREES IN TROUBLE.—Five Marwarees were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with being disorderly in a public place. A policeman had arrested one Marwaree on a charge of theft, and while he was being taken to the chowkey, the accused met him on the road at Colaba, and attempted to free him from the custody. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a special general meeting of the Anthropological Society, held last evening, in the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Dr. G. W. Waters presided, and the rule 2 of the Society was amended as under:—"That affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist of a president; four vice-presidents, of whom one shall be always a resident of Bombay; two secretaries, viz., general and foreign, the latter to be also a treasurer; and not more than fifteen ordinary members. Past presidents should be 'ex-officio' members of the Council."

A THIEVISH RELATIVE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramji Shivji, a Hindu of bad repute was brought on a remand, and again charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 340, the property of his relative, named Topan Ludha, a grain merchant, having his shop at Null Bazar. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate on evidence convicted the accused with receiving and retaining the stolen property, and sentenced him to eight months hard labour.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, five Marwarees were brought up on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the Small Causes Court. About two hundred of these Bombay Shylocks had collected in the latter apartment, and were shouting out and creating so much noise as to prove a great source of nuisance and annoyance to the Judges hearing suits in the adjacent courts. A policeman went there and ordered them to disperse, and cease making any noise. The accused, who had come out to receive the money which their victims had been paying by instalments, refused to obey the orders, and very nearly assaulted the policeman. They were fined Rs. 10 each.

ALLEGED THEFT BY AN AYAH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin charged a Hindu woman, named Yemna, lately an ayah in the service of Mr. Maneckchund Heerachund, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of four gold bangles, valued Rs. 350, from the person of her master's daughter, named Pales, aged fifteen, who is of an unsound mind. On Monday night, complainant's daughter was lying asleep by the side of the accused in the drawing-room, when accused robbed her of the ornaments. On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, accused went and reported her master that the light in the room had been put out, and the door of the drawing-room, which had been closed the previous evening, was found open, and that she heard the footsteps of someone in the room. The master lighted the lamp, and looked into the room, but found no one. Police were called in, and the accused was arrested on suspicion. She admitted the theft, and pointed out the place, where she had buried the bangles. The case was remanded.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Ebrahim Mahomedalli, an old offender, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of watches, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 100, the property of Kutbudin Babu Saheb, a policeman in the employ of the Bombay Police Force, residing at Nagpada. On the night of the 19th instant, complainant locked the door of his room, and went out to attend his duty in company of a friend, who is also a policeman. About 1 o'clock, on the following morning, complainant and his friend returned home, when they found the door opened and a lamp burning in the room. As they stepped into the room they saw the accused with a bundle in his possession, ready to leave. They caught hold of the man, and on searching his person, discovered some implements of house-breaking and a bunch of keys. Accused was arrested and made over to the police. As accused had once been in jail, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held, to-day, at 5-15 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre, when Brigadier-General C. F. Gatacre will preside, and Mrs. Gatacre will distribute prizes to the thirty-two successful students from various colleges and schools, who competed in the prize-essay. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and others will address the meeting. Mr. Khurshedjee M. Balivala has forwarded to the trustees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals a 4 per cent. Municipal Bond for Rs. 1,000 as a donation on condition that the amount be kept intact in trust and the interest accruing from it be devoted to the expenses of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to the Hospital for Animals in equal parts. The amount is the proceeds of the play of "Harischandra," performed the other night by Mr. Balivala's Victoria Theatrical Company for the benefit of the two institutions. The account will be opened in the books of the Society and Hospital, and the interest from the sum will be duly credited year after year. A Parsee gentleman has offered a silver tea set to Mr. M. K. Patel, of the Fort High School, who delivered on the 20th ultimo a lecture on the "Duty of kindness to Animals" under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The tea set will be presented to the lecturer at the general prize-distribution, this evening, at the Novelty Theatre, in connection with the meeting of the Society.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.—The following is a translation of an address recently presented to his Excellency Raphael D'Andrade, Governor-General of Portuguese India, on the eve of his departure for Europe by a few of his natives:—"Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,—Our respect, gratitude, and friendship for your Excellency cannot help being spontaneous now that the news of your Excellency having been summoned to Portugal raises the possibility that your Excellency will not return to govern Portuguese India. Thus actuated, we fulfil a duty which our hearts dictate, and in accordance with our inmost thoughts we beg to solemnly assure your Excellency how sorry we feel that you are about to leave us, how we appreciate you as a friend, and how great is our respect and consideration for you as the highest officer of the province. Your Excellency came to India at a most difficult juncture. The great and foremost question was the re-establishment of the prestige of the Portuguese name, and of respect for constituted authority. Being a vigorous defender of the interests, prerogatives, and rights of all, which at the time of your arrival were undervalued, your Excellency, with full ability, honesty, and integrity, triumphed in a splendid and truly superior manner, as known to all. Your Excellency thus gained the right to deserve our gratitude and that of the whole country. The regeneration of Portuguese India was established and its preservation as a Portuguese possession confirmed. Your Excellency has been a ruler who has had Portuguese interests more at heart than some others who have lately come to India. Inspired by your conscience as an upright man, endowed with a clear and quick intelligence, circumspect and never acting with hastiness, always masterful and energetic under unexpected difficulties, which had not always a loyal origin, your Excellency has commanded the respect of all, and the admiration of those around you has been cemented by their sincerest sympathy and friendship. We venture to state that your Excellency's absence from India will be greatly deplored, and we beg that you will be good enough to accept in token of our homage our appreciation of the services which your Excellency has rendered in the cause of truth and justice."

ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT ON A BURIAL GROUND.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Haji Siddick Ibrahim Nuranee, the trustee of the Mahomedan Burial Ground at Mungalwady, Girgaum, appeared to answer a summons, taken out against him by the Municipality charging him with encroaching on a private-path. Mr. Bhedwar appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. Sealy defended the accused. It appears that since the late riots in August, 1893, there had been an ill-feeling existing between the accused and Hindu residents of Mungalwady, Girgaum, in consequence of a certain encroachment said to have been made by accused on a private passage, which ran through the burial grouud and which was used by the Hindu residents of the locality. It appears that by the side of this private passage there was an old shed consisting or roofs supported by some beams. During the late riots the shed and the beams were burnt down, it was alleged, by the Hindus, and a new shed was erected by the Mahomedans. The story of the prosecution was that a part of the plinth wall of the new shed was so extended that the passage was encroached upon. Mr. Sealy, on behalf of accused, contended that the Hindu residents of the locality, who set the Municipality in motion, would not be benefited, even if what they wanted were given to them, because a great part of the passage had always been narrow. This the Municipality admitted. Three Hindu witnesses were called for the prosecution, and they stated that they saw the passage had been encroached upon, but they contradicted one another as to the dates of the alleged encroachment. Babaji Gopal, an engineer, who was called for the defence, said that in August, 1893, he surveyed the place, and submitted the plan to the Health Officer. The place was now in the same condition as it had been during the riots in 1893. This statement was corroborated by two Mahomedan merchants, who were called as witnesses. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, held that the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution was not satisfactory, and the witnesses had been contradicted by the engineer and other witnesses for the defence. His Worship said that on such evidence he could not curtail private rights, and discharged the accused.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Mrs. T. B. Kirkham, wife of the Educational Inspector, was entertained at a "pansopari party" by the members of the Saraswati Mandir, at Sholapur, last week. The ladies of the Mandir took this opportunity of presenting an address of welcome to Mrs. Kirkham.—"Deccan Herald."

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND ROBBERY OF A SECRETARIAT WRITER.

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Eduji Nowroji Bhugal, aged twenty-six, a Parsee of notorious character, was charged at the instance of Superintendant MacDermott with attempting to commit robbery by threatening to cause hurt to a Parsee, named Shavakshah Framji Battliwala, and attempting to take his property by force. Mr. De Souza appeared for the prosecution. Complainant stated that he was a section writer in the Secretariat, and resided with his parents on Grant Road, opposite the Moos Buildings. Accused, whom he knew by sight was generally known as a "budmash." About half-past 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 18th instant, complainant was going home from the Grant Road Railway Station, when a Purdasee came and stopped him, and asked him to go and see accused, who was then standing on the Frere Bridge. Complainant accompanied the Purdasee and saw accused, who caught hold of him by the collar of his coat, and, having felt his pocket, demanded Rs. 100 from him which, he said, complainant owed him. When he refused to accede to the demand, accused threatened to beat him. Complainant got confused, and said that he could not give one hundred rupees. Accused said that if he had not got so much, he must give him at least twenty rupees. From fear of being beaten, complainant said that he would supply the amount demanded in two or three days, and went home. Subsequently complainant saw Mr. McDermott, who told him what to do in the matter. On the morning of the 23rd instant, about half-past 9 o'clock, complainant left his house to go to his office. When he was walking along the footpath on the Grant Road, in front of the Moos buildings, he again met the accused, who again caught him by his collar and demanded the twenty rupees. Before complainant could do anything, accused pulled him into a gowlee stable, and commenced examining his pockets. Accused then threatened to kill witness, if he did not pay him the money. Knowing accused to be a desperate man, and believing that he might put his threat into execution, complainant planned a scheme to get out of his clutches, viz., complainant asked accused to pass a receipt for the amount he demanded. Accused refused to do so, and was going to handle complainant rather roughly, when some Purdasees interfered and separated them. A few minutes afterwards, complainant was entering the lane, leading to the Grant Road Railway Station, accused went running after him and stopped him. Accused then gave him a receipt written in Guiarati; and signed Edulji Nowroji, and dated the 22nd March, 1896. Accused then went away, and complainant went to the Grant Road Station. Constable Moonshee, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, was present when accused threatened complainant and demanded the money. A few minutes afterwards complainant went to Mr. Shavakshaw Muncherji's bungalow, and complained to him about the accused demanding the money and threatening to kill him. Complainant also showed him the receipt. Shavakshah advised him to report the matter to the police. Complainant said that he had already done so. Complainant then went to his father's shop in the Fort, and informed him of what had taken place, and showed him the receipt which accused had given him. On the morning of the 24th instant, complainant, his elder brother and their father proceeded to the bungalow of Superintendent McDermott, who took down the complaint in writing. Complainant earned Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per month, and was always provided with funds by his father.

Cross-examined by the court, complainant stated that as he was confused he did not raise any alarm for help, nor did he call any policeman. He did not inform his father on the first day about the occurrance, as he was confused. He never borrowed money from accused, nor did he ever go to accused's place. Complainant never left his house after 8 p.m. He was not allowed to do so by his parents.

A number of Purdasees in whose pres nce accused was alleged to have threatened complainant and demanded money, were then examined, and they corroborated the statement of the complainant. Superintendent McDermott, in his evidence, stated in detail the facts of the case and the investigations personally made by him. He stated that the accused, when brought before him, was so violent, that he had to handcuff him. Accused in his defence totally denied the charge, which, he said, had been got up against him, as he had been a bad character and known to the police. He had monetary transaction with the complainant, who was in the habit of borrowing money from him for bad purposes. He did not extort money from complainant, but demanded his dues. He had witnesses to call. The case was adjourned till to-day.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was to be held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, but owing to the absence of a sufficient number of shar-holders to form the quorum, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next. At 4-30 p.m., an informal meeting of the creditors of the same company was held at the same place, Mr. Mooljl Purshotum presiding. Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Forbes, one of the liquidators, read the final report of the liquidators, from which it appeared that when the company was resolved to be wound up voluntarily on the 9th April 1894, their assets approximately amounted to about Rs. 2,29,679. against liabilities, amounting to about Rs. 1,37,729. The goods by private sales realised Rs. 1,15,907, and the auction sales Rs. 22,001, while the outstandings recovered amounted to Rs. 11,340. In all Rs. 1,49,249 were realised. Besides, a profit of Rs. 493 was realised by sale of Government papers and Port Trust bonds, in which their funds had been invested. Thus they realised altogether Rs. 149.746, of which they paid Rs. 71,825 to secured creditors and Rs. 13,806 to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and Rs. 2.216 to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company—in all Rs. 87,848. They also paid Rs. 15,832 for the first and Rs. 25,777 for the second dividends out of the total claims of Rs. 61,228, as would appear from the final account of the liquidation. They had at present in the Bank of Bombay Rs. 2,410 and on hand Rs. 100, making together Rs. 2,510 against Rs. 134-5-6 and Rs. 779-6-4 for unpaid dividends; and Rs. 355 for establishment, rent and miscellaneous charges, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,242. After hearing the report, the creditors passed a vote of thanks to the liquidators, and the proceedings terminated.

AN EARLY S. W. MONSOON?

WE are told by several who profess to be weatherwise, that the Little Monsoon is to be an early one this year. But, in regard to the weather, it is well not to prophesy unless you know, though we must confess there have been several indications pointing to an early burst of the S. W. this year. The wind has swung round in that direction two or three times, and is so recorded in the Surveyor-General's returns, whilst each morning the bank of clouds over the sea becomes larger and blacker. For the sake of those who have clearings to plant up we hope the monsoon this year will be more of a success than it was last year.—"Times of Ceylon" (March 20).

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. KANKAR ABA.

THE prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who on the 21st February last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. V. Gokhale and Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the prisoner was charged with the murder of one Bannu Kalu. The accused is aged about twenty-two years, and had been serving as a candidate in the office of the Mamlatdar of Akola, where his brother, Gaffoor, was employed as a peon. Bannu, the deceased, was a boy of fourteen or fifteen years, living with his mother and his brother, Saidu, not far from the accused's house in Akola. The two families were well acquainted, and the accused often played with the deceased. On the bank of the river about half-a-mile from Akola, here is a place called the Udasi Math, where is the grave of a holy man and two small arched buildings. The place is surrounded by a hedge, deeply shaded by trees, and is deserted. Here at about 8 p.m., on the 23rd January last, the deceased's body was found, with the neck cut nearly through, one hand cut off, and the belly ripped open. It appeared that, after the deceased's return from school that morning, the accused went about 11 a.m. to his house and asked him to go and eat parched wheat with him. The deceased was allowed to go, the accused promising to bring him back in time for the afternoon school at 2 p.m. The deceased and the accused were seen that day by several persons in the latter's wheat-field at Rede, the next village to Akola. A peon stated that just at sunset, he saw the accused and the deceased entering the enclosure of the Udasi Math. A girl, another witness, stated that she heard the voice of a boy eryin in the Math that evening. Another witness saw the accused that evening bathing in the river with his clothes twisted up, as if he had just washed them. The deceased's uncle went to look for deceased at the Math, and called out from outside, but got no answer. He heard from two persons that the accused had been seen bathing alone, and being alarmed, he ran home, collected a party, and went again to the Math, where the dead body was found, about 9 p. m. The accused's brother, Guffoor, was one of the party; and in his excitement on the way back from the Math to the town, he told the mamlatdar that there had been a murder, and that the accused was suspected. The hospital assistant proved that fresh wheat was found in the deceased's stomach. The ornaments which the deceased was wearing were found afterwards concealed near the back door of the accused's hut, while an axe and a piece of wood were found concealed in a corner near the hut. The accused was arrested about 10 p. m. the same evening; his house was searched and his recently washed clothes were found; and the deceased's ornaments were found in a corner of the yard. There were blood stains on the accused's clothes and on the axe which he brought home. The blood-spirts near the body tallied with his. The accused, in his confession, admitted having struck the deceased two blows with his axe. The ornaments were discovered from information given by the accused himself. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: We take much the same view of the testimony as was taken by the learned Sessions Judge. But as much of it is consistent with the theory that the prisoner did not commit the murder we have to consider the effect of the confessions made in presence of the Magistrate of the First-class during the night after the murder when the prisoner was in the custody of the police. The first question is one of admissibility on which the Sessions Judge says: "Technically perhaps they cannot be excluded as they were in fact made in the presence of a magistrate." It has been urged that the magistrate was not acting as such during the night but doing the work of a police officer. No authority has, however, been shown for excluding the confessions for that reason under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act and the court must not ignore the powers of search investigation and inquest which the Code of Criminal Procedure in such section as sections 105, 159, 164, 174, 176 confers on magistrates. The magistrate was not bound under section 164 to record the confessions the moment they were made. We do not blame him for waiting till the morning when he began the inquiry into the Sessions case. He was fully occupied during the night following up the traces of the crime and dealing with the accusation made by the prisoner against two other persons. It has not been distinctly argued that the confessions are inadmissible under section 24 of the Evidence Act. After considering the evidence of the various witnesses as to what the Magistrate said to the prisoner, we do not think section 24 applies to exclude. He did not use any treat or promise. We think the Judge ought to have called for the evidence of the magistrate as the best obtainable, but that there is under the circumstances sufficient. The Judge gives no great weight to the oral confessions because he thinks they were not voluntary. The assessors lay weight on these confessions. We have therefore to consider whether they were voluntary. The Judge records that the prisoner was "clearly very much urged to confess." But we find no evidence of this except the statement of Saidu who says the mamladar after the prisoner had said that he would confess the Math when two other persons killed the boy remarked "you alone have done it: speak." Even about this incident there are different accounts. The view we take of the whole evidence is that all the questioning of that night was done in public. As each new piece of evidence was found, the prisoner was asked to explain and to tell the truth. It was the usual procedure of a Panch who have got the accused and are taking him to the place of the crime and require him to notice the appearances that are against him. But here the presence of two magistrates gave greater importance to the proceedings. We do not think any improper inducement was used or anything said to the prisoner to deprive him of free will. These confessions were therefore voluntary. They were reluctant and we do not doubt he would not have confessed if he had been let alone. He had not been arrested at once and questioned at each place they took him to. But this reluctance is not the same as inability to exercise his will. In fact he named two other persons, and his stories have not been consistent. It was he who discovered the ornaments proved to have been worn by the boy on the day of the murder. Under all the circumstances we are of opinion that the evidence shows the guilt of the prisoner beyond reasonable doubt.

For the above reasons, the court dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and the sentence of death.

THE STATE OF THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unfortunate accident which happened to the Pydhonie steamer, yesterday evening, at about 7 p.m., while being driven along the Imamwada Road, toward the location of the fire at Omercary, brings into prominence the continued delay of the Municipal authorities in filling up the excavations along the network of roads and lanes within the Omercary district. Making due allowance for the difficulties of excavation, owing to the rocky nature of the sub-soil, the fact remains that too much time has been permitted to pass in the completion of these works. Witness the condition of the road in front of the new buildings to the north of the Moghul Mosque. The condition also of Mahomed Alikhan Lane, and the road in front which was the scene of yesterday's accident; also that of the lane behind the chief Imamwada. How long are these busy thoroughfares to continue in their state of disrepair? I would call particular attention to the scene of yesterday's accident. This portion of the road has been excavated about two months ago, and is not yet filled up. The object appears to be to connect the Ali Mahomed Khan Lane drain-pipe with the main road at this junction. Had the excavation along this lane been more actively pushed on the work along the lane, and its junction with the main road, would have been complete by this time and yesterday's episode would have been impossible. Accidents of a more or less serious nature are taking place frequently; the residents of the district have wrecked their carriages, have been cut off from outside intercourse by the impassable nature of the roads during the last six months, and yet this drainage work is dragging its weary length along. We feel for the over-worked Drainage Engineer, but we are afraid that he has ceased to feel for us. We trust that this appeal which is meant to be an earnest call on his conscience, will not be in vain, and that it is sincere will be convincingly proved, if he will kindly call and offer sympathy for the last bill paid to his coach-builders by one who is not joking when he subscribes himself

March 25. A VOICE FROM THE DRAINS.

A SAILOR is not a sailor when he is a board. A sailor is not a sailor when he is a shore; but he must be either ashore or aboard: therefore a sailor is not a sailor.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine D

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

THE only changes advised by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening, are, in Stock Exchange quotations, an advance of 1-8th in Consols, at 109 13-16; and a decline of 1-8d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 31½d. per oz; the metal being 1-8 cent cheaper in New York, at 68¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered. Paris Exchange on London was half a centime higher, at fcs. 25·22½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35½s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 34s., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 31s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market flat; and Linseed at 34½s. per 416lbs., business done, same shipment, to Amsterdam, market easier.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,300,000 quarters, compared with 2,360,000 on the water at the end of the privious week.

Cool Frieghts from Cardiff to Bombay further advanced yesterday 6d. per ton, to 15s 6d. per ton.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 3-8d. per lb; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet, Sales quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York there was but little change in Cotton yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7⅝ cents per lb.; while June Futures were 2 cents lower, at 7·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales; and below we give our usual comparison between the Receipts of the three seasons to date:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	17,000	25,000	10,000
Three days' do.	37,000	59,000	23,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,783,000	7,219,000	5,403,000

A moderate amount of business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, both ways, the feeling having been steady at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,500 bales, consisting of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 153; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 176½; Bhownugger, at Rs. 194; Khangaum, at Rs. 179; Merzji, at Rs. 206; and Dhulia, at Rs. 169; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 196; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, made up of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 153-62; 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 197½; Wadwan, at Rs. 197½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 179½; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the feeling in both markets having been steady. Prices are all unchanged in both markets with the exception of those for *Linseed* which are 2 annas per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	11,766	bales.
Wheat.....	26,187	cwts.
Linseed	32,436	,,
Rapeseed	11,777	,,
Gingellyseed	5,346	,,
Poppyseed	1,656	,,
Groundnuts	3,475	,,
Castorseed	6,363	,,
Rice.....	26,939	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull, not to say stagnant. Business has been done to-day for immediate shipment to Liverpool at 7s. 9d. per ton for Seeds; for Havre, for the same shipment and cargo, at 8s. 6d.; and for Genoa, for March-April shipment, also for Seeds, at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the enquiry for Bank Paper having been very limited, and re-sales coming out to some extent, rates hardened, and at the close were steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 11-32 to 3-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 11-32 to 3-8d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 3-8d. ,,
Credits Do.	1s. 2 7-16d. ,,
Francs Do.	1·52½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 1-8 from last evening's closing rates, and 108 3-16 for cash and the coming settlement, and 108 1-16 for the April account have been quoted throughout the day, in a quiet market, closing on the same level.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet to-day, and the only changes that have occurred in prices are an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, and of Rs. 5 in Oriental; a decline of Rs. 5 in Western India, and of Rs. 1¼ in Mazagon Mill Shares, Surat City Press are Rs. 5 lower; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 less in the first issue, and Rs. 30 in the second.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th March, compared with the Statement of 10th March, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	March 10. Rs. A.	March 17. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000 0 0	68,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	2,11,18,613 8 3	2,31,39,901 9 9
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,56,16,692 7 4	5,65,90,727 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,33,504 5 9	3,98,754 8 5
Sundries	22,15,508 3 9	23,45,101 15 0
Rs.	10,61,34,318 9 1	10,93,24,485 11 5
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities ..	52,72,150 0 0	60,02,120 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	49,91,489 0 0	48,61,039 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities..	1,93,44,249 11 10	2,04,37,789 15 0
Credits do do.	1,43,09,065 0 1	1,41,03,295 12 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,97,85,019 2 0	3,12,76,755 8 1
Balances with other Banks	6,34,395 10 2	6,21,156 7 6
Bullion	4,978 10 4	4,915 4 4
Dead Stock	13,10,113 0 2	13,08,297 13 0
Stamps	9,796 15 6	10,596 8 0
Sundries	15,63,389 3 0	15,55,051 4 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,47,10,566 4 3	1,36,94,103 9 0
Do. at Branches ..	1,46,99,162 15 9	1,54,46,364 10 0
Rs.	10,61,34,318 9 1	10,93,24,485 11 5

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to March 17, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	11,95,485	Inc.
Do. at Branches....	8,25,804	do.
Other Deposits.....	9,74,035	do.
Post Bills	65,250	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,99,520	Inc.
Loans	10,98,540	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,05,773	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	19,91,736	Inc.
Cash at Head Office.....	10,16,403	Dec.
Do. at Branches	7,47,202	Inc.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	19,800	39	22,839
Or per mile of Railway	26	172	....	198
For previous 10 weeks of half-year..	33,744	1,86,309	609	2,20,663
Total for 11 weeks...	36,744	2,06,109	639	2,43,492
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,528	13,088	33	15,649
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	113	....	135
Total to corresponding date do.	31,355	1,96,667	957	2,28,979

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 7,181
Ditto to date ..... ,, 14,513

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 24.
10 p.m. ... 82·4
WEDNESDAY.—MARCH 25.
6 a.m. ... 78·2
10 a.m. ... 86·7
2 p.m. ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... 87·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEALE—March 8, at Cuttack, the wife of T C Beale Madras Salt and Abkari Revenue Department, of a son.
BELL—March 17, at the Highlands, Mussoorie, the wife of H J Bell, I C S, of a daughter.
LOWRY—March 15, at Ellore, the wife of C Lowry, of a daughter.
NELSON—March 3, at the Cherry Orchard, Old Charlton, the wife of J H Nelson, I C S, Retired, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHUBB—March 16, at Kasauli, J R Chubb, aged 83 years.
DE MELLO—March 11, at Salem, Thomas Valentine, the dearly loved son of Henry A de Mello, Assistant Engineer, Cochin State, of typhoid fever, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

IT is now a question whether the rate-payers of Manchester will consent to take over the Ship Canal and work it as a Municipal undertaking. Even with a considerable increase in the gross revenue during the last two years, the financial situation of the company is by no means satisfactory, and it is feared that a crisis may occur if the City do not come to the rescue. The manufacturing industry of Lancashire has benefited by the construction of the canal and by the reduction of rates charged by the railway companies. This result was not achieved at the outset. Liverpool and the railway companies fought the canal with all their power, and for the first year kept away a great deal of the traffic on which the original calculations of the promoters were based. The merchants and brokers of Liverpool were able to exert a powerful influence on mill-owners, and in a manner compelled them to go on, for a time at least, in the beaten track. The compulsion was to a certain extent only apparent; it was tempered by rebates which made it to their interest to avoid the canal and send their consignments *via* Liverpool. When independent vessels were put on to trade direct with Bombay, China, and Brazil, Mr. Bythell, the Managing Director, succeeded in forcing the regular steamers to go up to Manchester, so as not to lose the trade. That was an important point gained. The traffic was thereby increased so much that the gross revenue for 1894 rose to £97,901, and in 1895 to £137,473. But these sums, large as they are, barely covered the working expenses, leaving little or nothing for interest on the enormous capital. The increase of the traffic is of course encouraging. If it continues at the same ratio, all may yet be well. That at least is how things seem looking only on the surface. As a matter of fact, the revenue would not be so large if many items that ought to be charged to revenue were not debited to capital. The nominal earnings of the Ship Canal include the returns from the Bridge Water Canal. Money is required for necessary works, which ought not to be deferred if the traffic is to be developed on a proper scale. Where is this money to come from? The Corporation a couple of years since raised a loan of £5,000,000 sterling to help the company. The interest paid by the Corporation on the five millions is 3⅛ per cent., the company paying the Corporation 4½ per cent. Nearly a year ago the Corporation agreed to pay out of the £110,000 accruing from the difference between the interest paid and the interest receiveable, one-half of the half-year's interest payable in August last to the lenders. The intention was to let the difference accumulate and ultimately to utilise it for the purposes of the canal. The half-year's interest with the expenses attending the floating of the loan came to £80,000, of which the Corporation paid half. The Canal Company did not pay even the other half of the interest. The amount due to the Corporation for interest is now £168,750.

That is a discouraging state of things, but unfortunately there is a further cause for grave anxiety. The company needs £64,000 for additional works, while the available cash in hand is only £97,000. When the works already in hand are completed and land purchases concluded, there will be only £34,000 in hand wherewith to provide for other works amounting to £63,000 and payment of arrears of interest. It is proposed to go to Parliament for further powers, for it is impossible to meet the heavy charges for interest. The City Council will have to raise the rates by 1s. 4d. in the pound to meet the interest on the loan. The situation is serious, and the Corporation must consider what is the best course to take to safeguard the interests of the rate-payers. If the Canal Company cannot obtain additional powers and succeed in raising more capital at lower interest, a crash seems inevitable. The present revenue barely covers working expenses, while the equipment is admittedly deficient. Will the Corporation elect to take over the responsibilities of the Ship Canal Company, and administer the undertaking in the public interest? It is argued that Manchester will benefit largely by becoming practically a sea port, whether the direct returns suffice to pay a dividend or not. The competition of the canal has enabled the Manchester shippers to contend on a better footing with their rivals in India and the Far East, and indeed in all the markets of the world, whether their goods have been sent by the canal or by Liverpool. Such considerations must recommend the proposal to the mill-owners and merchants. The general rate-payer may not, however, see the matter quite in the same light. He may perhaps be influenced by the certainty that as things stand his rates, which are now 5s. 8d. in the pound, will be forthwith increased to 7s., with the possibility of a further increment in the not distant future. On the principle that one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb, the Manchester rate-payer may consent to the Corporation taking over the sole charge of the Ship Canal and with it the responsibility of providing somehow the wherewithal to pay the interest on fifteen millions sterling. But we doubt it.

THE disinterested inquirer, who is anxious to form a more or less correct estimate of the possibility of still more gold being digged out of South African mines, will do well to be on the alert to note what takes place in Rhodesia now that the African Napoleon has found his Elba in the region which bears his name. The immense success realised in the Randt, where a population of eighty thousand miners and traders gathered from the four quarters of the world, bathed in gold, as in another Pactolus, naturally directed attention to other parts of the Transvaal, and gave new importance to the tradition of gold in Lobengula's territory, north of the Limpopo. Mr. W. B. Worsfold, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, states that four districts in the Transvaal outside the Randt, in 1895, yielded between them 250,000 ounces of gold, of the value of £850,000. That is in itself a handsome contribution to the gold of the world. Two of these gold-fields were opened up before the Randt, and they still yield considerable quantities. Two of them have recently begun working, and are yielding a handsome output. In 1888, some energetic adventurers succeeded in obtaining from Lobengula a concession to work minerals in Mashonaland. The next year the British South Africa was called into existence to work that concession, and obtained a charter conferring a right to open up some half-a-million square miles of territory. Roads were constructed, Fort Salisbury was built, and on Lobengula's taking alarm, and assaulting his braves, he was quickly hustled out of Matabeleland, and died in the wilderness. The year 1893, which saw the end of Lobengula, saw the commencement of gold mining in Matabeleland. Prospecting and mining have continued ever since, and judging from the large sums given for building sites in Buluwayo, the old King's Kraal, there must be a strong belief amongst the miners, and those who live by their industry, that gold will be found in paying quantities in that country. In six districts of Mashonaland Mr. Worsfield tells us how gold mining is being carried on. Unfortunately he has not been able to give even a rough estimate of the output. According to the mining engineers, consulted by the editor of *Truth*, the gold in Rhodesia is found in a very refractory ore, and the average yield per ton fluctuates, so that while some of the ore would pay for crushing, most of it would not. The inference is that it will not pay to put up heavy plant to crush ore that will probably not pay. It must be confessed that there is some ground for misgiving in regard to the prospects of gold mining in Rhodesia. It will be remembered that a year ago we stated on excellent authority that machinery was then on its way to Mashonaland, which would be at work in September and October, so that the question of the value of the ore would be answered favourably or otherwise before Christmas. We are now near the end of March, but there is no announcement that the reefs in Rhodesia have proved auriferous to the paying point. Six months' stamping ought to have given some reliable indication one way or the other. There is a somewhat ominous silence on the point. It may be well to suspend judgment in such a matter rather than jump to the conclusion that the mines of Ophir yielded up all their treasure in the days of King Solomon.

A STORM in a tea-cup raged in England a few days before the mail left, the reported German occupation of Lapa, an island in the estuary of the Canton river, being the cause of the disturbance. Lapa is above Honkong, and close to the Portuguese colony of Macao. The China correspondent of one of the Home papers saw, or heard of some Germans officers strolling over the island, and placed on the wires an expression of his feelings of alarm. In the course of transmission this parade grew into an occupation, whilst by the same process Lapa became the property of Portugal. This raised an outcry against Germany. But Lapa is not and never was Portuguese land. When in 1887, China, in pursuance of a convention with England, arranged to have a Customs station at Kowloon, outside Hongkong, and one at Lapa, outside Macao, to collect the duties on imports to China from each colony, and to prevent smuggling, Portugal, as was her right, objected to a Chinese Customs station so close to her colony. But ultimately, in consequence of friendly representations and explanations from England, and in return for a promise by China not to claim rent from the Portuguese for Macao, she withdrew her objections, and Lapa is still an Imperial Maritime Customs station. Our readers will remember that in January last a couple of officers from a German gunboat had been seen going over Lapa island, and, it was said, surveying it. It is only a small rocky islet, not many acres in extent, and surveying is not necessary, the whole place being taken in at a glance. The officers were engaged in the ordinary work of correcting their charts. Anyhow, the report soon died out in Hongkong itself, and the locus of German annexation was promptly transferred to Amoy, where an island or a harbour was to be annexed, but, as our home contemporaries inform their excited readers, it has not been.

THE Government of India after due consideration have rejected the petition of the Maharani of Radhanpur to have the will of her husband, the late Nawab, recognised in the administration of the State. As explained in these columns some time ago, by the will executed shortly before his death, the late Nawab constituted a Council of Administration, and directed that the Maharani, a Rajput lady, should be consulted in important affairs of State, during the minority of her son, a lad thirteen years of age, who has been duly installed on the *gadi* by Colonel Jackson the Political Superintendent of the Palanpur Agency. It will be remembered that the Council of Administration was dissolved on the death of the Nawab by order of the Government of Bombay, and the charge of the State was temporarily assumed by Lieutenant W. Beale, pending further orders. The Maharani sent in a petition to Lord Sandhurst, arguing with great ability and cogency that it would be in accordance both with precedent and justice that the desires of the late Ruler should be respected in the conduct of State affairs during the minority of the young Prince, provided that no really serious objections attached to the proposals made in the will. Her Highness pointed to the respectability and good antecedents of the officers of the Nawab nominated to the Council for the purpose of proving the absence of such objections. The Government of India, however, to whom the matter was referred, seem to have thought otherwise, and have ordered the appointment of a European administrator. Major G. B. O'Donnell, an officer of some sixteen years' standing, who has had considerable experience in Kathiawar as Assistant Political Agent, has been selected for the post. We have not learned the decision of Government regarding the part of the Maharani's petition in which she complained of the attachment of her own personal belongings and private property on the demise of the late Nawab.

As was expected, the torpedoing of the Chinese chartered transport Kowshing has raised an interesting point of international law, which is shortly to be argued between the British, Japanese and Chinese Governments. The Kowshing, which was sent to the bottom of the sea, with all hands and troops on board, shortly before the outbreak of the war, by a Japanese cruiser, was a British ship. It had been chartered originally by the Chinese for other purposes, but was employed to carry troops to Korea. It is claimed that before the formal declaration of war—and the Kowshing was sunk a fortnight before—China had a perfect right to send troops by the Kowshing or any other vessel from Tientsin to Korea. For at that time Korea was recognised as a vassal state to China, and Chinese troops had been sent there time and time again during the past fifteen years. As the Kowshing was sunk before war had been declared, the owners of that vessel seek to obtain compensation, and ask the assistance of the Foreign Office in so doing. It is urged in their behalf that they clearly did nothing to disentitle them to the aid of their Government. They chartered their ship in time of peace for a perfectly lawful purpose, and for a port to which she might lawfully go. But, asks a home paper, against which of the combatants is the claim to be made? If Japan was wrong in international law to attack the vessel, the claim must be against her. If she was justified in her action, then China must pay the owners of the vessel for her destruction on a voyage in which the vessel was put in peril from a risk never contemplated in the charter party, and for which, therefore, the vessel was never let and never hired. This, again, depends on the right of a nation to begin hostilities before a declaration of war. Such a case, it seems, has very rarely arisen, for the formal declaration has almost invariably preceded hostilities; and where it has not, neutral property has never suffered. Two different sets of law officers have, according to a London correspondent, given two diametrically opposite opinions on this very case, and prominent international writers are hopelessly at variance in regard to it. No one doubts, however, that the owners are entitled to compensation, and the conflict is as to which of the combatants is liable.

THE quarrel between Spain and the United States with reference to Cuba has been watched with great interest in England, but without any strong display of feeling one way or another. In a sense a certain amount of sympathy is felt with Spain at the rather cavalier way she is being treated by some, though by no means all, of our kin across the Atlantic; but it is rather amusing after recent experiences to read the comments in German newspapers on American "boorishness." For right down incivility, we suppose, nothing could have exceeded the exhibition Teuton journalists lately gave us of their quality. In the British Isles they have to be very careful what they do or say now. But for the necessity of this reticence they should have expected to find some journals taking credit for their demeanour under provocation as compared with that of the Spaniards in similar circumstances. At any rate, they did not parade the streets of London shouting "Down with Uncle Sam," nor did they a week or two later flock to Carlton House Terrace in their thousands and smash the windows of the German Embassy.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST will give the annual treat to the boys of the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at the Government House, Parel.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST paid a return visit on Tuesday to Raja-i-Rajman Raja Seo Raj Dharmwant Bahadur, Asaf Jahi of Hyderabad (Deccan). Raja Indar Karan Bahadur and Mr. Subba Rao were also present on the occasion. The hall of the Raja was tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage under the supervision of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE SULTAN AND THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 25.

The Sultan is irritated against the Khedive and England because he was not consulted regarding the Dongola Expedition, and has reproached Mukhtar Pacha for not preventing it.

His Majesty has appealed to France and Russia to intervene, and has asked the good offices of Germany.

His Majesty has also made representations to Lord Salisbury on the subject.

It is believed that his Majesty's action is due to the counsels of Russia and France.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

CAIRO, MARCH 25.

The Egyptian Government have despatched a Battalion of troops to Suakin.

MARCH 24.

Two thousand five hundred troops have already reached Assouan.

THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that several European Cabinets will consider the question, whether the decisions of the Egyptian Debt Commission require the unanimous vote of the Powers.

THE FRENCH STILL OBDURATE.

PARIS, MARCH 25.

It is semi-officially declared here that France refuses to sanction the utilizing of the Egyptian Reserve Fund unless precise guarantees are given regarding the British evacuation of Egypt.

THE FOREIGN COMPETITION WITH BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, in the Commons, last night, said that he proposes to issue a reminder to all Consuls abroad of their duty of forwarding samples and details of foreign articles displacing British ones in their districts.

MADAGASCAR.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Curzon said Government were awaiting the views of France regarding foreign treaty rights in Madagascar.

THE JAMESON TRIAL.

The Jameson trial was resumed yesterday, when Sergeant White deposed to handing Sir John Willoughby despatches re-calling the expedition, Dr. Jameson declining to receive them.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

Cloraine	1
Quarrel	2
El Diablo	3

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 25.

The Chief Commissioner arrived at Rangoon, to-day, from the Chin Hills, *via* Prome. The arrival was private. Sir Frederick Fryer probably leaves early next month for Home, on leave.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, MARCH 25.

Mr. Amratrao Sabaje Deshpande, Private Attendant of the Maharaja of Holkar, filed, to-day, a complaint of defamation against the editor of the *Vikshipta*, in the First Class Magistrate's Court at Dhulia. Complaint admitted twelve days allowed for producing bhatta. Big officials of Indore are cited as witnesses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company steamer Khedive, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	31¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh and between Fao and Busreh.

Messages for South Africa are no longer subject to delay.

The Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 28th instant.

The Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

Bhamo route to Chida interrupted beyond British frontier between Nampoung and Tengyueh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	40 p.m.	...	15
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	55	...	1
„ Karachi	...	20	...	2
„ Madras	...	60	...	1

KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

There was a good meeting, despite the hot afternoon, his Excellency General Nairne and Staff, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen being represent. Mrs. Keir presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

½ Mile Race.—Open to Native Troops, Kirkee.

28th Pioneers	1

Sections of fours on horses or ponies with swords, 2 limes, and a peg. The cuts are the Cavalry cuts on the right at Infantry. Points for pace and style. Entrance : Rs. 4 a team.

R. H. A. Team	1
2nd no. Lancers Team, Poona	2
1st Durham L. I. Team	0
19th Bo. Infy. Team	0
Pioneers Team	0
R. A. Team	0
R. E. Team	0
Royal Irish Rifles Team	0
2nd Durham L. I. Team	0
3rd Durham L. I. Team	0

½ Mile Scurry.—For all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won Rs. 40. Catchweights : 11st. Entrance : Re. 1.

1ST HEAT.

Capt Luard's ch w m Finesse Capt Pinhey's g a p Kohat	1

2ND HEAT.

Capt Ross's Baronet	1
Capt Campbell's ch a p Tom Tit	2

In the final Finesse won by 4 lengths.

Ladies' Golf Competition.—Approach at hole from about 20 yards. Fewest strokes to win.

Mrs Moncrieff	7
Mrs Fagan	0
Mrs Baddeley	0
Mrs Keir	0
Miss Lee	0

Wand Race.—In and out 5 wands 7 yards apart, there and back. In six Heats.

In this event the heats were run indiscriminately. The final was a match between Mr. Dimsdale's Grayling and Captain Pinhey's Matchbox, and the former won easily.

White Tie Race.—Ladies' nomination. Gentleman rides to nominator, has white tie tied, and rides back. First in with correctly tied tie to win.

Miss Chitty	nominated	Mr Lloyd	1
Mrs Harris	„	Capt Foster	0
Mrs Baddeley	„	Mr Hichens	0
Mrs Fagan	„	Capt Bond	0
Miss Lee	„	Mr Stapylton	0
Mrs Foster	„	Capt Ross	0
Miss Stevenson	„	Capt Brendon	0
Mrs Brendon	„	Mr Jeffcot	0
Mrs Keir	„	Mr Keyworth	0
Mrs Moncrieff	„	Mr Lowndes	0
Mrs Sinclair	„	Mr Lane	0
Mrs Selby	„	Mr Gregg	0
Miss Hutchinson	„	Capt Foster	0

HOW THE POOR LIVE IN BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR IN THE SLUMS.

LAST evening, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain Levett, A.-D.-C., Dr. Weir, the Health Officer for the City of Bombay, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, and Mr. Leask, of the Health Department, paid a surprise visit to several houses in the poorer districts in Bombay, with a view to see for himself the conditions in which the inmates live. His Excellency first inspected three houses in Bhattia Bazar, commonly known as Hodi Chakla, inhabited by Parsee tenants. The houses were generally ill-ventilated and dark, and the rooms were so constructed as to make the access of air and light impossible. Another feature apparent to an observant eye was that some of the rooms of a number of houses in the street abutted on the gullies full of foul water and dirty matter.

His Excellency, after going through several lanes, came out on Hornby Row, and then drove to the neighbourhood of the Money School. His Excellency and the gentlemen accompanying him alighted near the Dhobie Talao, and, going through the several lanes, inspected various peculiar places. There was a Goanese Club or Kur, in which a number of Goanese cooks live together. It was brought to the attention of his Excellency that in the vicinity of the houses there were several cases of small-pox. Another house visited was a large one, containing a number of small rooms, in each of which eight persons, who paid a monthly rent of Rs. 4, were living. All the houses in the locality and the general condition of the street, and the mode of living might have indicated the poverty of the residents if they had not appeared to be all well nourished and quite contented and happy. After seeing several houses, the Governor drove to Two Tanks, and saw a Mahomedan Moosaferkhana and some other dwellings. In one of the houses, the lower rooms were pitch dark, and the inmates were so poor as to be quite unable to pay for a light, or else as cheerfully indifferent to its absence as so many bats. Perhaps an explanation may be found in the recent discovery by the French savant, M. Le Bon, that there is such a thing as dark light which has qualities comparing favourably with any other. Bed-room, cook-room, and bath-room were all in a small ill-ventilated, dark, wretched place. The Governor also visited the dwellings of the shoe-makers, where several persons were huddled together in hot and dark rooms. The house of a rice pounder was also found to be of a similar description. After passing through several narrow lanes, the Governor took a long circuit round the Two Tanks, Parel Road, Imamwara, Umerkhadi and Jail Road, emerging from Bhendi Bazaar Road by foot. After shaking hands with the gentlemen who had accompanied him, and after tendering his special thanks to Dr. Weir, for the trouble he had taken in showing him the dark places of Bombay, his Excellency entered his carriage, and drove off to Government House.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT DUHAN, attached to the 24th P. I., has been transferred to the 19th P. I.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT A. H. C. MACGREGOR, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain R. M. Betham, 8th Bombay Infantry, from 6th April 1896 to 4th June 1896.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the arrangements proposed by the Government of India for the appointment of a full-time Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta.

COLONEL G. H. C. DYCE, who has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Bombay Command Establishment, has been posted to the Quetta District.

CAPTAIN E. S. CLEEVE, R. A., has been appointed to superintend the examination for 1st Class Certificates of Education to be held at Deolali, on the 31st instant.

THE War Office has sanctioned an exchange between Major J. R. Parkinson, 1st Battalion, and Major H. W. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

THE Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have been authorised to correspond direct with Commanding Officers of British Corps in India regarding the amendment and completion of discharge documents.

THE Government of India have ruled that an officer of the British Service, whose tour of service has expired, and who is desirous of remaining in India, may retain a lien on his passage to England for a period of three months.

THE 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, strength, 19 officers, 754 men, 10 women, 20 children, 38 followers, 2 horses, and 1,544 maunds of baggage will arrive at the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, on the 23rd instant. The Regiment will be despatched to Saharunpur in two troop extra trains on the evening of the 24th idem, halting at Modhupur, Dinapur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Allghur.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

THE bi-metallists are greatly elated because the Government have privately intimated their willingness to accept Mr. Whiteley's motion in favour of attempts to re-establish another International Conference to deal with the question of the relation between the two precious metals. Not only so, Mr. Curzon in reply to a question put to him by Sir William Coddington stated that last November Count Hatzfeldt inquired whether her Majesty's Government were willing to discuss the bi-metallic question in conference in the event of the German Government deciding to do so. Lord Salisbury replied that he must consult his colleagues before expressing a definite opinion, but that he did not wish to exclude the idea of a conference if good grounds for holding it were shown. In a subsequent conversation Count Hatzfeldt inquired whether the Indian Government proposed to reopen their mints, as the German Government considered this a necessary condition of any international arrangement. On December 6 he was informed that the reopening of the Indian mints was not contemplated either by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State for India. This being the case the subject was not then pursued further. At a later date Count Hatzfeldt showed to Lord Salisbury the statement which the German Chancellor proposed to make in the Reichstag as to what had passed between them. Lord Salisbury made no objection to the statement, but with reference to observations made in the Reichstag he reminded Count Hatzfeldt that this reply had not been confined to a statement of the facts as they then were, and had not been intended to imply any intention, one way or the other for the future.

This statement by Mr. Curzon has led to a good deal of discussion in regard to the upward movement in exchange, which has been taken as an indication that the policy of closing the Indian mints is at last bearing good fruit, so far, at least as the mere question of exchange in relation to the finances of India goes. This view is very strongly insisted on by Mr. E. Kleinman in a pamphlet he has issued from a Paris press. The author points to the continually diminished exportation of silver from this country to India during the last to years, under the influence of the fact that the mints are no longer open and the imposition of the import duty of 5 per cent on the metal. No doubt, in so far as these checks to importation have tended to increase the balance of trade in favour of India, they must, other things being equal, have tended to increase the demand for Council drafts, just as the diminution of any other importation would do so, if we assume that exports continued unaffected. But in the columns of a North county paper, a critic points out that in looking to the future we must take into account the possible effect on a previously existing export movement of silver and rupees from India, and also the possible effect on the export movement of general commodities from India. Clearly if the rupee rises, unless silver rises also, either rupee prices in India must fall or Indian producers will be more and more handicapped against producers in silver-using countries—the cotton spinners of Japan and China, for instance.

Meanwhile, apart from any influence due to the closing of the mints, there have been several special circumstances lately favouring an advance of exchange. The price of silver itself has risen, for reasons related to the supply of the metal and the demand for it. The export movement of general commodities to India and the consequent supply of merchants' bills to compete with Council drafts has been on a contracted scale. Then, too, in the absence of specially depressing influences, it is natural that exchange should advance during the active Indian export season, and doubtless expectations of a large demand for Indian cotton in consequence of the shortcomings of the American crop have encouraged this tendency. There is a very widespread belief however, that the chief influence has been due to the active speculation in rupee paper in view of its adoption as an investment, and also to the purchases for actual investment. Expectations of a rise in exchange, whether due to faith in the Herschell currency scheme, to anticipations of an active Indian export season, or to a belief that with the increased production of gold and the diminished production of silver the value of the white metal will rise in terms of the yellow, would of course encourage such investment. The fact that the rupee loans converted to 3½ per cent cannot now be redeemed before 1904 under the terms of the conversion, instead of being liable, as formerly, to be paid off with three months' notice at the current rate of exchange, has undoubtedly encouraged the holding of the stock in the hope of material improvement in its gold value or a practical settlement of the exchange question before the time of redemption is reached. Such speculation and investment not only imply that the stock has not been used, as formerly, as a means of remittance to India in competition with Council drafts, but that considerable quantities have been taken from India. There is, indeed, good reason for thinking that the stock has been largely bought for investment on the Continent as well as in this country. The continued upward movement in the price of Consols and of all "gilt-edged" investment securities has made a 3½ per cent stock with the balance of chances in favour of improvement rather than depreciation somewhat attractive. The critic to whom I have referred argues that this in itself is not without promise of a future settlement of the exchange question, for the more widely rupee paper is held in gold-using countries the stronger becomes the interest in favour of such a settlement. A considerable exportation of rupee paper from India has, of course, the same effect as an increase in the exportation of produce from India ; it increases the demand for Council draft as means of payment for the purchases. In considering the immediate future of exchange these present circumstances must not be overlooked. No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that the limitation of the number of rupees is in itself a permanent cure. It is the demand for the means of remittance from this side which has caused exchange to rise ; should the balance of demand be the other way, even a real scarcity of rupees would be powerless to maintain exchange so long as the coin could not be remitted in payment either as money or bullion.

Referring to the explanation recently given in the *Bombay Gazette* of the principles underlying the proposal of the Government of India to add two crores to the currency reserve, the *Manchester Guardian* says : A new rupee loan of 50,000,000 rupees is spoken of. Of this amount bonds representing 20,000,000 rupees would be added to the reserve and 20,000,000 silver rupees would be taken from it in exchange for the bonds, and would be employed, in common with the remainder of the loan, it is expected, in railway construction. Of course this operation would be of the nature of a forced loan ; it would practically be an additional issue of notes based on Government credit to the extent of 20,000,000 rupees. The notes are already in circulation, but the Government would take away 20,000,000 rupees of their silver backing and put its own bonds in the Treasury instead. Now it is complained that, as these rupees would be put into circulation without the withdrawal of an equivalent amount of notes, the effect on exchange would be the same as though the mints were reopened to silver until 20,000,000 additional rupees had been coined. But it is difficult to see how this could affect exchange unless the silver were imported for the purpose of coinage, in which case it would, of course, count as an additional import and compete with Council drafts. It must be remembered that the released rupees, or the additional uncovered notes, whichever way we look at the arrangement, would be, so to speak, as matters stand, money produced in the country ; and in order to obtain that money for payment of liabilities to India, foreign importers of Indian produce would still have to purchase an equivalent amount of Council drafts. If the increased issue had the effect of raising rupee prices in India and thus checking exports for the time being, and stimulating imports then exchange would be adversely affected ; but the amount does not appear large enough to have that effect. It will go into new channels of activity, and, in the end, rather tend to increase production and export than the reverse ; though, as we pointed out yesterday, an increased importation of materials for railway construction would tend to swell imports and thus lessen the demand for Council drafts unless an equivalent amount of the securities of the new loan of 50,000,000 rupees were sold outside India against such additional imports. There is, however, another aspect of this method of finance which deserves attention. The operation is analogous to that of the United States, which has lately issued additional bonds likely to be largely used as the basis of new (bank) note issues. In other words, the American Government is expanding the currency by going into debt, and so is the Indian Government. But the American Government has at least borrowed gold against the bonds, so as to guarantee the convertibility of the proper currency. This is not the case with the Indian Government. It may be perfectly true that the conversion of the Indian Government notes into silver rupees is effectively guaranteed. But then, since the closing of the Indian mints, the silver rupee has become merely an inconvertible "metallic note." All that is guaranteed, therefore, is the convertibility of one form of note into another form of irredeemable "note." For the silver rupees are absolutely useless for foreign payments or even for sale as bullion to the Indian or any other silversmith."

The question of the free coinage of silver has once more been brought to the front in America by Mr. Wharton Barker's cool proposal to "hold up" all protective legislation until free and unlimited coinage is given to silver. The "New York Tribune" points out that the rapid overthrow of silver fanaticism in one State after another has been in great measure due to the insolent folly which is made more offensive this year than ever, namely, the attempt to coerce the industries of the nation by the declaration that free-traders shall have their way unless the little minority is permitted to dictate a monetary policy. That threat in its partial execution has turned against silver great States in which it formerly controlled a majority of the voters, and, even as late as 1892 in some a majority of the Representatives. It has placed West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland definitely on the side of protection, made scattering silver votes from Eastern States impossible, and so shaped public opinion that in all the States from the western border of Pennsylvania to the western border of Iowa only six men (according to the vote on the Senate free-coinage substitute in the House) are found to vote for silver who will probably have a bad half-hour in reckoning with their constituents. This solid body of States, nineteen in number, from the Atlantic to the Iowa western border, with more than a majority of the electoral votes and population, will make the next President, and in order to be certain of so doing, will tolerate not the faintest trace of compromise with those who make war on protection in order to extort favours for silver. No less emphatic is the objection raised by the Democratic organs which declare that the result of free silver would be that while wages in America might remain nominally the same that they are now, their power to purchase bread, beef, sugar, tea, coffee, clothing, and other articles of daily consumption, especially those imported from abroad, would be reduced by one-half. Indeed the whole tone of the country goes to show that the re-opening of the American mints is no more likely to take place at present than that of the Indian mints.

The energy of the authorities of Amsterdam in seeking to promote the commercial development and foreign relations of their port is strikingly shown in the publication there of an edition in English of the "Report on the State of Trade, Shipping, and Industry" of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce and Factories, a copy of which has been sent to us form the Dutch port. It reviews the year 1894, but if, therefore, its appearance should seem a little late, allowance must be made for the compilaton of the elaborate statistics and diagrams contained in a volume of nearly 300 pages, and for the labour of translation. The anxiety of Amsterdam to combat the difficulties of its position in consideration of the increasing rivalry of other Dutch ports, such as Rotterdam, and also of the German and Belgian ports, which led to the construction of the North Sea Canal, is expressed in the emphatic statement that "if ever, then, in the year 1894 the inexplicable legend in so many mouths that the trade of Amsterdam is dying a slow death, and that this commercial town has no significance except for its stock and money market, has been proved utterly false." The fall in the price of sugar hit Amsterdam because of its interest in the Dutch colonies, but, on the other hand, the extended cultivation of tobacco in the colonies is said to have produced brilliant results. The tonnage of sea-going vessels which entered the port in 1894 showed an increase of 10 per cent compared with the previous year, and quay extensions have become necessary. The tea and cinchona markets have expanded. The fall of prices is commented on, however. The general imports and exports of the port tend to increase in the aggregate. Increased activity in keeping up communication with the Dutch Consulates abroad, and in disseminating the information received, is being displayed by means of official weekly and monthly publications. The war between China and Japan had little influence on Amsterdam trade, China tea having become of little importance in that market as compared with Java tea, and Amsterdam trade with either China or Japan being, in other respects, of small importance. The timber trade with the Baltic tends to increase in importance.

The neglect of the rich iron and coal deposits of the Transvaal affords an excellent illustration of the principle that a country may possess the most abundant natural resources which are nevertheless not worth utilising in the presence of more profitable occupation for its capital and labour. Within fifteen miles of Middelburg there are two deposits of iron ore, one of which is of good quality, and within ten miles of the ore are some excellent seams of coal, a portion of them being 8 feet thick. Further away a still better quality of coal is being worked on the surface from a seam of 10ft. to 12ft. in thickness. No attempt has been made, however, to bring the coal and the ore together for the purpose of producing iron, although fourteen years ago an exclusive concession, presenting apparently the most tempting advantages, was granted by the Transvaal Government. For the benefit of the concessionaire, an import duty of 2d. per pound or £18 13s 4d. per ton, was to be imposed on iron and steel of every kind as soon as he had produced a given quantity of that particular kind. Moreover, an Excise duty of £14 per ton was to be imposed for his protection upon the product of any other ironworks set up in the Transvaal. The concession was, however, now acted upon in spite of the enormous bonus which it provided. The main reason for its failure is obvious, in the still greater profit to be obtained by gold-mining. It is not the absolute facility of carrying on an industry in a particular country which determines whether it will in fact be carried on, but its relative facility to that of other industries in the same country. It may be added that perhaps a minor reason for the neglect of the Transvaal iron ore is that the limestone requisite for smelting does not exist within fifty miles of it.

It is reported from Hamburg that the announcement of the dissolution of the German jute manufacturers combination, which is now apparently an accomplished fact, has been very quietly received even in quarters most directly concerned. As previously announced, the disruption is the result of the competition threatened by the new mills to be erected in Schoneheck, and also in Leipsic-Lindenau. But as these establishments will scarcely become actual competitors before next year, it is felt that they have merely furnished an excuse for the dissolution of the combination, with a view to modifications in the agreement which have long been desired by some of the members. It is considered not improbable that a new combination on a different basis, and including the new mills, will be formed in the course of the current year.

THE THAKORE OF WADHWAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will be so kind as to give publicity to the following facts :—

This publication is necessary in the interest of justice and fairplay. For a long time it was my intention to keep quiet, and not to rush into print, but the increasing audacity of certain irresponsible writers in the organs of public opinion in Kathiawar in making unfounded statements against his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, and his Administration, has induced me to give once for all in brief an emphatic public contradiction to the statements that have of late appeared in three numbers of the *Kathiawar News*.

The sum total of complaints in the *Kathiawar News* is, that his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan succeeded to the Wadhwan *gadi* with an overflowing treasury ; that he is now involved in a heavy debt of no less than six lakhs of rupees ; and that he had some time ago differences with the Wadhwan Mahajans, and is now at feud with the Auditch Brahmins.

Surely, the publisher of a journal must have known the responsibilities of a journalist in giving publicity to allegations from interested quarters. So I have nothing more to say on that point, except that the *Kathiawar News* will be well advised in future as to the kind and quality of the stuff it admits into its paper.

As regards the first two allegations made in the *Kathiawar News*, I have to point out that it is incorrect to say that a net balance of five lakhs of rupees was given to the present Thakore Saheb when he ascended the *gadi*, and that he succeeded to an overflowing treasury and healthy finance. The fact of the matter is, that far from succeeding to a healthy finance, and an overflowing treasury, the present Thakore Saheb found that the State was more or less in debt of at least three lakhs at the time ; these debts the Thakore Saheb has not only paid off, but he has created some further administrative charges on account of works of public utility which had no place in the *regime* of the late administrator. These works have served the interests of the people in a remarkable degree, and promoted the efficient administration of the State. The new charges alone come up to half-a-lakh of rupees every year. Notwithstanding these substantial additions to the current charges of the late administration, the finances of the State can justly, and without fear of contradiction, be said to be in a satisfactory condition.

As to the reference made to the old differences with the Wadhwan Mahajans, suffice it to say here that the Mahajans have seen their mistake, and repented for all that they did mainly through the inspiration of a few wire-pullers among them.

The statement that the recent dispute between the Auditch Brahmins and the Durbar is due to the Durbar's attempt to levy a tax from them, is of a piece with the other allegations. All that the Durbar did was to ascertain whether the returns of the products grown in the fields of these Auditch land-holders were correctly made. Time only can throw light on the facts of the case.—Yours, &c.,

March 24. ONE WHO KNOWS.

SALVATIONIST VERACITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just seen Mr. E. D. Booth Hellbergs' letter to the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the case of Himmat Sing, and as I know more about the matter than perhaps anyone else on the spot, I think it right to say what I know. I have consistently sympathised in the work of the Salvation Army, and I have always been ready to assist the devoted and self-sacrificing men and women who fight under its banner. Just before, Christmas, Himmat Sing asked me to help him in giving a feast to his fellow-workers in the Paoch Mahals and I gladly complied with his request. During the Christmas holidays, however, Himmat Sing came to my camp, and told me, with tears in his eyes, that he had resolved to sever his connection with the Army. He said the leaders had lost confidence in him, and he felt he could do no good by remaining. I asked him was he quite sure that he was being guided aright in this step, and he assured me he felt convinced he was. We then had a long conversation (both in English and in Persian), and I gathered that the "loss of confidence" was mainly due to his being unable to discover the hundreds or thousands of converts supposed to have been made and enrolled by his predecessor, Jang Bahadur. I told him I shared his inability. I had been up and down throughout "Bhil" land, had mixed freely with the Bhils, had done the revenue settlement of their villages, &c., but, though I had searched diligently and sympathetically, I had failed to find any trace of the alleged converts. I had often had conversations with Jang Bahadur (Himmat Sing's predecessor) on this very subject, and had more than once earnestly warned him against the "hallucination" pointing out the difference between "claiming" and "securing" converts. He seemed to think that "to claim in prayer" was the same thing as to make converts on the principle of "ask and thou shalt receive!"

It is of course not exactly correct to say that Himmat Sing (who by the bye is an Armenian born in Persia, not a Persian, as stated by Mr. Booth Hellberg) was "dismissed." As he himself has stated, he resigned, *i.e.*, was allowed to go. He has brought no railing accusation against the Army or its chiefs. On the contrary, he speaks with gratitude of having been allowed to work with the Army so happily and so long. He struck me as an honest God-fearing man.—Yours, &c.,

J. POLLEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

OWING to the prevailing high winds, the Lawn-Tennis Committee, as will have been seen in the notice in our yesterday's issue, thought it advisable to extend the time for the various rounds in the match for this cup. Two games have, however, been played off in the first round on Tuesday, a very high wind blowing at the time, between Fischer and Booth, the result being an easy win for Fischer. Sets 6-2 and 6-1. The second game, played yesterday between Besley and Bice, was much more keenly contested, the sets being 6-2, 2-6 and 6-1. At the end of the second set, when the score stood at set all, the chances appeared very even, but from that Bice fell away altogether, and Besley had it all his own way throughout. Whether this was due to the heavy weight not being able to last or otherwise, we are not able to say ; but the final set certainly promised to be other than the walk over it was for Besley. Some of the rallies in the first two sets were distinctly good, and the game throughout, except towards the end, was a very interesting one. It is to be hoped that there will be a change in the weather, as the severe gusts of wind that every now and again sweep across the courts are altogether opposed to good tennis.

The cup is a very fine one, and well worth a good fight, the winner holding it as long only as he can beat all comers, and it is a pity that any of the play should be marred by harassing gusts of wind, and clouds of dust such as have been the order of the day for some little time now. However, man proposes, etc., and we must hope for the best. Whether any ties will be played off this evening, we believe, is quite dependent upon the state of the wind, and having until Saturday next, the four couples left in will, no doubt, prefer to wait over a day or so before playing off in the hope of the anxiously awaited change coming off.

AN elaborate statistical atlas of the Madras Presidency has been compiled by Mr. C. Benson Deputy Director of Agriculture. Although particular attention has been devoted to the agricultural conditions and peculiarities of each of the twenty-two districts comprising the Presidency area, a good deal of general and statistical information about the southern Presidency has been brought together. A series of carefully drawn maps set forth minutely the natural characteristics and material development of each district. From the statistics we learn that 61·8 per cent. of the people outside the Presidency town are agriculturists, and that the population was returned at the last census as 34,366,196. Mr. Benson, in setting forth the various liabilities to famine which exist, refers at some length to the several famines which have wrought havoc in the Presidency during the past century.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present : Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. A. M Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Harkissondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and Fazalbhai Visram, C.I.E.

IS THE GAME WORTH THE CANDLE ?

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the filing of a suit in the Small Causes Court against Karimbhai Duriakhan for the recovery of Rs. 3-2-7, being the amount due for repairing a half-inch water meter fixed at his premises at Bellasis Road. Some of the members questioned if the game was worth the candle. It was urged, however, that the amount, though insignificant, should be recovered as a matter of principle, and the required sanction was given.

BURIAL-GROUND AT HAINES ROAD.

The Committee recorded a letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, reporting, that he had authorized the Health Officer to enter into a contract with Messrs. Ahmed Moosa and Co. for the supply of 1,200 brass of earth for filling in a portion of the Hindu burial-ground at Haines Road at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per brass. The charge to be debited to the budget grant for the same.

TERMS CASH.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the writing off of Rs. 5-1-0, being the amount due for supplying flowers and seeds to Mr. Booth, of Messrs. Phillips & Co., and to Mr. Macfarlane, the amount in question being irrecoverable as the whereabouts of the debtors are not known.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said a resolution had been passed by the Corporation some time ago to the effect that no credit should be given for the sale of flowers and seeds at the Victoria Gardens.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was sure that such a resolution had been passed, and felt surprised that the Superintendent of the Gardens should have given credit in the face of that resolution.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that, as a matter of fact, the gardens yielded considerable revenue by the sale of flowers and seeds, and if a hard and fast rule was laid down that even well-known citizens should send cash, without knowing the exact amount, for the purchase of flowers and seeds, they would be discouraging a large number of people from ordering those things from the garden.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula observed that the system of credit would necessitate the employment of bill collectors or some such establishment, which should not be encouraged.

Mr. Cuffe said the Corporation had lost only five rupees by the credit system, which was scarcely worth a thought.

The resolution of the Corporation above mentioned, on being referred to, was found to have been passed about two years ago, but it did not lay down any hard and fast rule for the sale of flowers and seeds for cash.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that flowers and seeds at the Victoria Gardens should be sold for cash only.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment that the sale of the articles be left to, the discretion of the Superintendent.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried by a majority.

PURCHASE OF DERMATINE RINGS.

The Committee recorded a letter to the Secretary, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has authorised the purchase of 1,000 lbs. of Dermatine rings from Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., sole agents for the same, at the rate of Rs. 3-10-0 per lb., to be delivered at the Love Grove Pumping Station, to the debit of the grant for Contingencies and Stores, B, Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station. Requesting sanction to dispense with the invitation for tenders.

THE MARKET OF KEROSINE OIL.

Some discussion took place on a letter to the Secretary, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of the Standard Oil Company for the supply of 2,000 cases of kerosine oil of the White Rose brand at Rs. 6-2-2 per case of two tins, and to dispense with the invitation for tenders.

Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that tenders should be invited, and moved accordingly.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that the principal dealers in oil had already been approached, and that it was no use inviting tenders for the oil.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender of the Standard Oil Company for the supply of 4,000 cases of 150° Kerosine oil, White Rose brand, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, as per the terms of their letter ; and to the payment of Rs. 125 cartage.

On a division, the amendment was carried by a majority.

MORE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES WANTED.

The Committee considered the item on the return of fires in the city.

Mr. Vincent said that those present at the fire at the Army and Navy Stores must have observed that the seven or eight steamers they possessed were not quite sufficient for an extensive city like Bombay. If there had been another fire about the same time in another part of the city, they had not a single available steamer for use. Mr. Vincent proposed that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, the Fire-Brigade Department should be increased without delay in order to allow of its being in a position to deal with any outbreak of fire.

The Chairman thought that there must be a proper representation from the Superintendent of the Fire-Brigade, so as to enable the Committee to take the matter into serious consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi thought that the best way to consider the matter was for Mr. Vincent to give a notice of motion. The Standing Committee had at present not sufficient facts before them to discuss the subject all at once.

Mr. Vincent expressed his intention to send in a notice of motion; and the subject was allowed to drop.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO THE SECRETARY.

The Committee considered an application from Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, for three months' privilege leave from the 2nd May next or some subsequent date.

The Chairman read a letter from the Chief Accountant, stating that Mr. Barrow was entitled to the leave, and observed that if the leave was granted, they must make arrangements for a substitute.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal enquired if any applications had been received for the acting appointment.

The Chairman answered in the negative.

Mr. Cuffe said it was desirable to consult the Municipal Commissioner as to the acting incumbent. He knew that the appointment rested with the Standing Committee, but he thought that nothing would be lost by consulting the Commissioner in the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee said that Mr. Leask, Deputy Health Officer, had acted several times

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to an estimate, amounting to Rs. 27,33,961, for doubling the Eastern Bengal State Railway between the stations of Ranaghat and Poradaha.

A MOVEMENT is taking place to commemorate the services to this province of Sir Charles Pritchard, lately Commissioner in Sind, and that it is probable that the Hon'ble Mr. Mac Lellan, the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, will convene a public meeting at an early date for the purpose of discussing the form in which the popular sentiment of appreciation of Sir Charles Pritchard's official career, not only in Sind but as Member of Council at the head of the Public Works Department in the Government of India, can best be expressed.

THERE was not a single case of coffee stealing in Wynaad this season. This speaks well for the special preventive arrangements made by Mr. Fawcett, and for the zeal and activity of the Police employed. We are glad to hear that the Wynaad Planters' Association has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 150 to be distributed among the Police subordinates who did such good work during the season.

MR. STOKES, I. C. S., Collector of Tanjore, has addressed a "memo" on the subject of railway extensions to the members of the District Board, and we hear that at a meeting of the Board to be held on the 28th instant, the subject is to be fully discussed. The extension schemes figuring in this "memo" are six in number, viz., a line from Mutupet or Adirampatam to Avadayarcovil and Madura to the much discussed Madura-Paumban line; the Mayaveram-Tranquebar line; the Negapatam-Nagore line; the Tanjore-Tiruvadi line; a branch from Tanjore to Puducetta via Vallam; and lastly, Nidamangalam-Mannargudi line.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, on tour in the Trans-Salween State, East Manglun, has found it necessary to visit the Wa States of Motley, Ngektung and Ngelek which, with two other small States, are also subordinate to Manglun. The Sawbwa had defied his authority. On the 9th instant Captain Elliott, accompanied by an escort of Military Police, was opposed on the borders of Ngektung, the road being blocked with trees and stakes. They fired on the escort, but were driven off. The village of Kaungleng was taken and destroyed, and next day the escort was again opposed and fired on at the village of Yawngnoo. This village was also taken. Our loss was one Military Police sepoy killed and two wounded.

M. CLEMENT THOMAS, Governor of French India, has been ordered to return to France, in view to his being placed on the pension list. Monsieur Daclin-Sibour, Director of the Interior, has been appointed to act as Governor until the arrival of M. Thomas' successor, Monsieur Girot.

OF the four cases under the treatment in the Benares hospital, one Lce.-Corporal Allen died on Friday from incidental fever after cholera. Surgeon-Lieutenant Chaplain, with Assistant Surgeons Dranara and Stuart, as additional medical aid, have been sent out to the camp which has been moved three miles further out. A report have jus been received from Dr. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner to the Government, at Agra, on the water from the Monamara filters of barracks Nos. 4 and 5, and sent to him for analysis. The Doctor states, that he found cholera microbes in the samples, and this apparently accounts for the outbreak. The Committee apointed by Government to enquire into the cause of the recent breakdown of the water-works assembles shortly, and consist of Mr. D. T. Roberts, C.S., Commissioner, President; Mr. G. Winmill, Loco. Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow; Mr. R. McAllister, Rurki Worksops; and Munshi Raghunandan Prasad, Municipal Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL administration is not as efficient as it should be in some of the districts of the Punjab. It appears from the divisional reports of municipal administration and accounts for 1894-95 that there has been great laxity in the holding of meetings, and in the attendance of members of committees. Each committee is required to hold at least twelve meetings during the year, but out of 149 municipalities of the first and second class 45 failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings, while five districts, viz., Kharkhandu, Hariana, Garhdiwala, Jandiala, and Nawashahr, held less than half the prescribed number. At the same time many of the committees, notably those of Delhi, Umballa Simla, Rawalpindi, and others, assembled more than 30 times each.

THE octroi duty on wines and spirits, and probably that on oilman's stores hitherto levied in Lahore Municipality is likely to be removed within the next few weeks as the local Government, under instructions from the Government of India, has ruled that these goods must be exempted, inasmuch as they already pay duty under the Imperial Tariff.

MR. E. NICHOLLS, Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, has been awarded a first-class certificate by the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art for the excellent specimens of arts and handicrafts lent by him to the Empire of India Exhibition.

A HINDU, who, a short time ago, threw an old woman out of a train on the South Indian Railway, and robbed a Hindu girl who was travelling in the female compartment, was recently arrested, and on conviction, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly to eight years rigorous imprisonment. The Government, being dissatisfied with this sentence moved the High Court for an enhancement of the punishment, with the result that their lordships holding that the culprit was guilty of an attempt to murder, have now sentenced him to transportation for life. It way pointed out by the Government Prosecutor that since the offence took place the daughter of a European Police Inspector had been treated most brutally while travelling on the South Indian Railway and that the Goverment moved in the matter in the interests of both the public and the Railway Company.

THE present Secretary of the Revenue and Agriculture Department has more than once emphasised the importance of plates and drawings in disseminating useful knowledge bearing upon the ordinary occupations of the people. In particular, some year ago, he suggested that this means should be taken to enable cultivators and bunniahs to recognise the mischievous wheat weevil which annually destroys such quantities of corn in the defective granaries of the homesteads and of the dealers in the towns. Whether the suggestion was ever acted upon we are not aware, but we know that a considerable amount of teaching in various subjects is carried on in the schools by means of wall plates and drawings and that this teaching is generally more interesting and easily assimilated by the children than that conducted through the ordinary medium of the primer. A set of coloured plates has just been prepared and issued by Dr. Amir Shah of the Lahore Veterinary College. They show the points, anatomy and age of the horse, and have ample references and explanations printed on them in the vernacular. In a province in which horse-breeding is so important an industry, everything is of importonce that can give the people a better knowledge of the horse. Dr. Amir Shah's plates should be of very great value in the district schools in helping the people to a better appreciation of the conditions which have to be met both in rearing the animal and in keeping it in health and condition when at work.

THE appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia, Punjab and Bengal Commands, is likely to fall vacant very shorlty, as Major the Hon'ble A. E. Dalzell will have to revert to regimental duty on being appointed Second-in-Command of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* hears from home that there was a little dispute between the War and India Offices as to the honour to be bestowed on Sir Robert Low. The India Office proposed the Grand Cross of the Bath, while the War Office, thought a K.C.S.I. more suitable. The India Office, however, held out and, as we know, successfully.

SOME of our sepoys, recruited from beyond th border, find themselves occasionally in difficulties with their tribal leaders when a campaign is in progress. Thus during the Chitral expedition a Bajouri, who had risen to the rank of havildar in an Indian regiment, was on furlough at his village. He was called upon to join the force assembled to meet General Low, but he did not see his way clear at all. He took the most sensible course open to him and sent a letter to his Colonel in which he explained his position pointing out that he was threatened with various pains and penalties if he refused to enrol himself under Umra Khan, and at the same time acknowledging that if he fought against the Sarkar he ran all the risks attaching to desertion. He asked for advice and reply was sent counselling him to report himself in the British Camp at the earliest possible opportunity. The answer would seem to have reached him for he duly put in an appearance and he is still serving with his regiment. He may possibly be unable to return to his home for some years, even though Umra Khan's power is broken for there will be those of his clan who may consider that his conduct was reprehensible. Perhaps if he rises to the dignity of a Native Officer he may be equal to facing the anger of his village, but he is not likely to apply for furlough again for a long time to come.

THERE are signs of scarcity in some parts of Burma, and small relief works may possibly have to be opened.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided not to proceed on tour until the rains. He will leave Calcutta for Darjeeling about the third week in April.

CHOLERA has again appeared on the route for coolies to the Assam tea-gardens. This is the second time within a few weeks that the disease has broken out.

AN absurd scare prevailed in the Darjeeling bazaar a few days ago, a rumour having circulated that the Tibetans had moved into Sikkim. There was, of course, nothing to justify the alarm, which died away as quickly as it arose.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, now commanding in Chitral, will take up his appointment of Director of Military Education in June. Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow, who is officiating for him, will then return to Allahabad as Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Jury Bill has caused the complete elimination of Clause 3, and we shall hear no more of proposals for the finding of special verdicts on issues of fact. An end is put, therefore, to any controversy on this subject, and it is not likely to be re-opened. One good result will follow upon the introduction of the Bill, as a clause has been framed under which references to the High Courts and the procedure to be adopted by these courts are clearly defined. The Select Committee have "endeavoured to place it beyond dispute, that it is not necessary that a verdict should be actually perverse in order to justify it being made the subject of a reference to the High Court; and further that it is the bounden duty of the High Court, on receiving such a reference, to take fully into account the opinion of the Sessions Judge as well as that of the jury and the evidence on which both should be based." It is the fact that the best authorities already hold this view of the law as it stands, but, all the same, there has been divergence of opinion on the point, and it is a distinct gain that any doubt on the subject should be removed. The Code of Criminal Procedure as now amended will strengthen the hands of the Judges both in the High Court and the Sessions Court.

THE up-country contemporaries are developing quite a pretty wit. Especially is this true of a recent issue of the *Jami ul Ulum*, which publishes a cartoon on the Cotton Duties. In this skit the Indian cotton industry is represented as a stout Native who is being held down by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, while a Manchester weaver with a saw labelled "reduction of import duty" is busily engaged in cutting off one of nis legs. The Native appeals for help, but is called an idiot for his pains, and is asked whether he will again be so rash as to compete with Manchester. We like the humour of the cartoon, but would point out to the gifted author that he has put the boot, so to speak, on the wrong leg. The Cotton Duties were never intended to be one of the supports of the Indian cotton industry. To represent them in this light, as the cartoonist does, is to admit the contention of our Lancashire opponents, that they are protective. But the idea of the saw is excellent.

THE Budget Statement, as a contemporary remarks, shows how thoroughly the Government of India have committed themselves to a policy of railway extension on a large scale, and credit must be given to the Viceroy for his strong personal interest in this development of inland communications. In the current financial year provision was made for the expenditure of 370 lakhs only, but it will amount to 537 lakhs owing to arrangements made with the Assam-Bengal and East Indian Railways. On April 1st, 1895, the mileage of open lines was 18,863; on the 1st proximo it will be 19,873, thus showing an increase of over 1,000 miles in the year. The programme for 1896-97 is a very ambitious one. The expenditure on State and Guaranteed lines is put at 727 lakhs, which is made up as follows: By grants, protective lines 47 lakhs, and for construction of State railways 550 lakhs; sterling debentures or capital raised by East Indian and Assam-Bengal Companies 73 and 52 lakhs respectively. But this by no means exhausts the programme. Sanction has been accorded to the Bengal-Nagpur Company's connection with Calcutta, which will eventually cost 503 lakhs; the construction of the Saugor-Katni line by the Indian Midland Company at a cost of 108 lakhs; also of branch lines in South Behar by the E. I. R. and of the Ahmedabad-Prantej line by the Bombay-Baroda Company. In the last two cases the Government of India have not to find the money, but during 1896-97 they will have to advance 75 lakhs for the Bengal Nagpur extensions and 40 lakhs for the Saugor-Katni line. Finally, as regards private enterprise, the Southern Punjab Railway Company will be busy upon its 400 miles of line, destined to cost 277 lakhs, and the Bengal and North-Western Company will begin its extensions in the Ganges-Gogra doab, which involve an expenditure of 212 lakhs. In 1896-97 there will be 3,564 miles of new line under construction, and the expenditure by the State and private companies during the year will be between 11 and 12 crores of rupees. It will, of course, take several years to complete the projects sanctioned, and one cannot estimate how many miles of new line will be opened for traffic in the next twelve months, but the figures quoted clearly show that the present is a period of extraordinary activity in railway construction in India.

THE Calcutta Share Market for last week says: Prices generally had a tendency to advance during the early part of the week, and have since been fairly well sustained. In Jute Mill shares the enquiry has been chiefly for the ordinary shares of Barnagore, Budge-Budge, Central, Fort Gloster, Howrah and Kankinarrah, at a slight advance on last week's closing quotations. Very few transactions are reported in Tea shares, but all the business done has been at an advance. Halta Tea's scored a rise from 81 to 84. There was some enquiry for Raneegunge Coals, and the price was run up from 84 to 88. Considering the high preminm of Government Paper, Joint Stock Company Debentures are cheap. The only transactions reported are, in 5 per cent. Seebpore Jutes at 101, and in 4½ par cent. India General's at 102. Seebpore's are repayable on six months' notice after 31st December next. India General's cannot be repaid until after 1st July 1905. Bank of Bengal shares keep steady at 1,290.

APPLICATION was filed in the Punjab Chief Court, on Saturday, by Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick, for the adjournment of the case of Syan Muhammad Yasufuddin on the ground that the accused wished to file an appeal to the Privy Council aginst the recent order of the Chief Court. The application was rejected by Mr. Justice Frizelle on the ground that he had no power under the Criminal Procedure Code to grant it. It is understood that the accused will now petition the Viceroy in Council to stay proceedings in order that he may have an opportunity to appeal to the Privy Council.

THE SUGGESTED LADIES' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would suggest to the gentlemen (or ladies) who have written suggesting the arrangement of a ladies' tennis tournament that they do not press the matter at the present time. Several prominent members of the Gymkhana have expressed themselves in favor of the scheme and willing to subscribe. The required money could be raised in an hour any evening in the Gymkhana pavilion, and no member worthy the name of sportsman would raise the least objection. But the weather is getting too warm; it is late in the season. Therefore, I would suggest that the matter be postponed until the annual "Week" in order to make that fixture as fully representative and as attractive as possible. At that time of year sportsmen's best impulses are uppermost, and, besides, a special committee of influential and energetic members is formed, who might be inclined to undertake the arrangement of a ladies' tournament, if suggested.—Yours, &c.,

RACKET.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINE-DRIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time back, a man employed as a gauger (engineering department) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was found dead between the Broach and Chamargaum stations. The police, who are bound to victimize somsone, laid the blame on the driver of the last train that passed prior to the discovery. The driver being interrogated, totally denied having any knowledge of the affair; nevertheless, he was nominally fined Rs. 10 by his department. Subsequently the police prosecuted him for neglect of duty. The trial came off before a Native magistrate at Broach, who kept the case going for about three months, postponing it from time to time till it reached the incredible number of 28 days, and then took about 10 days more to consider his judgment, which was that the driver is held responsible for all casualties that may occur with his train, and the fact of this man's pleading ignorance proved that he was guilty of neglect of duty, not keeping a sharp look-out ahead. The magistrate sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months more. The public need not be amazed that such a simple affair took so long to be determined. The fact is, the magistrate appears to be so overwhelmed with work that he could only devote about two hours on each occasion. Just imagine that the accused, who is living at Bulsar, eighty miles from Broach, had to travel this distance at his cost twenty-eight times, pay his counsel, lose pay for the period of three months, with other sundry expenses, amounting to about Rs. 3,000. What then could have been the worry, suspense, anxiety, etc., to himself, his relations and friends, is better imagined than described. The accused, being a man of fairly good means, and feeling the stigma of being branded as a jail-bird, was indefatigable in establishing his innocence. He got himself released an bail, engaged Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, from Bombay, at no small cost, and appeared before the Sessions Judge at Broach, and not in vain. The verdict was reversed on Monday, the 23rd, accused being honourably acquitted. The sympathy for the unfortunate man was so great, that the news of his acquittal was hailed with enthusiasm by all his brother workmen. I will now conclude with a brief remark on the case itself. A gateman gave evidence that he saw the deceased man being knocked over by the accused's train, but personal evidence, which is always liable to police tuition, is, I consider, not so weighty as circumstantial, which cannot err, i.e., the District Traffic Superintendent and the Loco. Foreman of Bulsar stated on oath "that, judging from the position the dead body was found, it was impossible for the thing to have happened with the accused's train." If wealth had not been at hand to restore the accused to freedom, what would be the result? Loss of reputation after 25 years' service, ignominy of being in jail, loss of situation, and the difficulty of procuring another! Such a false charge has at last been cleared up at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000. The idea of holding drivers responsible for people being injured is simply preposterous. All railway men are aware that many little jobs on an engine will divert his look-out ahead for a short time, especially with ignorant agwallahs, who have to be constantly shown their work. I have never heard of a driver being thus treated before, which is pure and simple

HARASSMENT.

BOMBAY NEW EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THIS Society, which includes three schools, viz., the New English School, Bombay, the Nootan Marathi Vidyalaya, and the New Anglo-Vernacular Female Seminary, has been frequently before the public of late, in some form or other. There have been in this place distribution of prizes, lectures, debates, and law classes, not to mention the engagement of the Society's hall for other laudable public purposes. Recently the schools have had many visitors. Among them, on last Saturday morning, were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai; Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishna Pitale, J. P., Baroda State Vakil; Shet Lakhmidas Khimji, J. P.; Shrimant Shankerrao Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan, of historic celebrity, and first-class Darakdar to his Highness the Maharaj Saheb Gaekwad; Shet Govind Ratanji; Messrs. Raghunath Rao Babaji Malap, J. P.; Bajirao Tatya Raoji Ranjit, etc. On arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood at the school premises, at 8-15 a.m., the interesting proceedings commenced. After exchanging a few words with the superintendent, Mr. G. R. Chandarkar, B.A., and making inquiries as to the attendance and progress of the pupils, etc., the honourable gentleman asked Rao Bahadur Pitale to examine the boys. Mr. Birdwood himself also put several test questions, which exhibited in a marked degree the freshness of his scholastic attainments. The boys underwent recitations both in prose and verse delineating in their own way characteristic qualities of their distinguished guest, and answered questions in Grammar, Arithmetic, Higher Mathematics and English, which pleased the assembled gentlemen. Information in detail as to the management and efficiency of the school was both sought and supplied. It may be here mentioned that, as a private enterprise, the promoters and proprietors—a self-sacrificing body—have at the risk of pecuniary loss to themselves, worked hard to ensure efficiency and to give moral and religious training to the pupils of the schools. This will be apparent from the fact that the school-fees begin with annas two and end with rupees two, and out of the three hundred scholars 30 per cent. are taught free. Songs composed for the occasion were melodiously sung to the accompaniment of a well-toned harmonium. Mrs. Birdwood critically examined the progress of the girls, and admired their needle and embroidery work, the girls, being well posted in their different standards in both languages. Mr. Birdwood, amidst loud applause, spoke as follows: Gentlemen,—Mrs Birdwood and I have felt great pleasure in coming here this morning to visit this institution. I see no reason why the English department of the school has not been registered for grants-in-aid and the Marathi side for Municipal help. I am pleased and Mrs. Birdwood joins me in the pleasure with the progress of the students belonging mostly to the backward classes. This result of the laudable exertions of the self-sacrificing owners of the schools is indeed admirable. I advise the proprietors to take the necessary steps to obtain aid from Government and the Municipality. Our united wish is that this institution may prosper, and soon achieve the aim and object for which it has been established. (Cheers.)

By request, Rao Bahadur Pitale, on behalf of the managers, in proposing a vote of thanks, spoke as follows: I have just been asked by the superintendent to move a vote of respectful and grateful thanks, on behalf of the proprietors of this institution to you, Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, for your kind visit to the schools this morning and to the invited guests for their graceful presence on this occasion, thus lending eclat to it. This is not the time nor place to refer to the brilliant services and public career of the honourable gentleman. Simple in habit and temper, yet Mr. Birdwood is an acute reasoner and dispenser of justice. His deep sympathy in the cause of education and unalloyed interest in the natives of India are proverbial. The name of Birdwood is familiarly known. Suffice it to say, that Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood's presence here amidst multifarious cells on their precious time is a sufficient indication that they are both head and heart in the cause of education. This in itself establishes a good title to carry my motion, not only with unanimity, but with loud acclamation and continued cheering. (Applause.)

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai offered to send prizes to the boys and girls of the schools to be awarded in the names of the hon'ble gentleman and his noble lady. Mr. Birdwood duly acknowledged the compliment. In compliance with his wish, the students were given a holiday. The interesting proceedings of the morning terminated with the distribution of huge flower-garlands, bouquets, pansopari, etc.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT A SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

A GUM OLIBANUM DEALERS' GRIEVANCE.

A MEMORIAL signed by Messrs Allibhoy Chagla and Co. and others, dealers in gum olibanum, in the city of Bombay, has been sent to the Governor General in Council. The text respectfully sheweth:—

That your memorialists are merchents and commission agents in Bombay and have been dealing in gum olibanum for a number of years past. They are not aware of any other firm or individual besides themselves who are dealing in the said commodity as an article of import and export, and they consequently believe that they exclusively represent the whole of the trade in this substance.

That your memorialists have as stated above been dealers in the aforesaid article for a considerable number of years but have had no occasion until now to complain about the working of the Sea Customs Act or of the Rules Regulations & Standing Orders framed and issued thereunder.

Recently however occasion has arisen for complaint in respect of the cessation of payment by the Customs Authorities of Bombay of drawback allowance heretofore met on the aforesaid article. Your memorialists therefore crave leave to approach your Excellency through the Bombay Government with this memorial and trust that the same will be duly considered by your Excellency in Council and drawback directed to be paid on this article for the reasons hereunder stated.

That the present action of the Customs Authorities is alleged to be due to a Standing Order which was issued in 1881 viz. Government order issued on the 2nd July 1881 as per Government Resolution No. 3851) but which has practically been a dead letter and the immediate cause for bringing that order into operation in 1894 is so far as your memorialists have been able to gather a mere accidental reminder of its existance.

Drawback has not been paid on "gum" proper since the last Tariff Act came into operation it being alleged that unfair claims for refund were made in the case of this article by some of the exporters mixing up Arabic gum actually imported on payment of duty with some kinds of Indian gum; on which no import duty had been paid.

Myrrh, ammoniac and other imported kinds of juice derived from trees have however all along been allowed drawback even up to the present time. These articles like olibanum are grouped scientifically under the class designation of "gum" but are commercially perfectly distinct articles by themselves. It is therefore difficult to perceive any ground for treating all except olibanum in one way and olibanum itself in another.

Even if in the case of gum the authorities have just grounds for stopping the drawback your memorialists submit that there can be no justification at all for stopping the drawback on olibanum. This article is the juice of a certain kind of tree peculiar only to Arabia and Africa and not a single tree of that description is in existence or grown any where except in those or other countries. No article of import of any of the trees grown in India and no other Indian product in general is capable of being mixed up with the genuine olibanum imported from Arabia and Africa and this for ever precludes the remotest chance of any fraudulently disposed dealers attempting to adulterate the genuine substance. There is therefore a perfect guarantee as in the case of myrrh, ammoniac and so on that drawback will be paid only on imported quantities minus the portions retained for Indian consumption and that no unfair claims will ever be made.

As drawback can be claimed on goods exported within 2 years of the importation it may happen that during a given period of less than 2 years the amount claimed for drawback may equal or exceed the amount paid for duty in respect of the same article during that given period but the respective amounts for claims for drawback and receipts for duty are not a fair criterion for judging whether the amount of drawback claimed is or is not for more than for what duty has been received. It is respectfully submitted that no fair estimate can be formed of such claims unless the full receipts for the statutary period allowed of 2 years prior to exporting are strictly and constantly kept in view. When this is done it is confidently believed that the Government will find that they never are or will be called upon to refund more than ⅓ths (if even as much) of the duty actually received.

Your memorialists further beg to point out the refusal to pay drawback is prejudicial to the ultimate interests of Government. Purchasers for export have found it hard to pay the market rate of prices knowing as they do that no drawback is to be obtained and sellers on their part have been aggrieved by the reductions they have to allow to permit of export operations being carried out. In this struggle for higher selling and lower purchasing prices the trade has found a temporary relief by resorting to Aden as the port of import and export no duty being charged there. A considerable part of the trade has thus been diverted from this port with consequent loss of duty to the Government and if matters are not promptly looked into and altered it is probable that the bulk of Bombay borne trade will be still further materially reduced and duty lost for ever.

The diversion of any part of the trade in olibanum from the port of Bombay to any other port is your memorialists regret calculated to cause considerable losses to them in other ways also besides the loss occasioned by their having to accomodate purchasers for export since the stopping of the drawback. Your memorialists are required to make substantial advances to the Arab dealers upon the mere chance of their bringing what quantities they can secure in the different parts of Arabia or Africa to the memorialists. The absence of duty at Aden induces the dealers now to ship direct from Aden and con-equently the security on which the advances are of necessity made by your memorialists is so far materially reduced and their advances have remained unrecovered to a considerable extent already. As time advances the losses thus caused will inevitably be multiplied to a very serious extent.

The above stated facts and arguments your memorialists believe will be sufficient to satisfy your Excellency in Council that the stopping of drawback on olibanum cannot be justified on any ground of alleged fraud arising from wrongful admixture followed by unfair claims as is alleged to be the case with gum arabic or on any other just and equitable ground but is on the other hand likely to affect the best interests of the Imperial Customs Revenue as well as to a much larger extent the interest of those dealing in the article in a bona fide manner. The immediate or apparent benefit to Government arising since the stopping of drawback is now and hereafter certainly will be found to be greatly disproportionate to the loss to Government of duty as aforesaid and which loss is likely to be increased as time advances while the trade as represented by the Memorialists will be very considerably prejudiced and reduced in volume and value.

Under the above circumstances your memorialists crave most respectively to solicit the consideration of the Government of your Excellency in Council and to urge that gum olibanum may so far as drawback is concerned be placed on the same footing as myrrh, ammoniac and other articles of like nature and that having regard to the diversion of part of the trade to the port of Aden above referred to Government may be pleased to resume payment of drawback and thereby save your memorialists from incurring serious losses which are likely to increase as time goes on and from driving away an important trade from the Port of Bombay and for this as in duty bound your memorialists shall ever pray.

THE two schoolboys who discovered a geography book of 1718 in a cave in Kent, where presumably it had been left by some studious smuggler, must, the *Manchester Guardian* thinks, have rubbed their eyes over the maps as described in *Chambers's Journal* for March. California is an island; Australia and New Zealand are incomplete outlines; the interior of the Africa is supplied with a few lakes; and the whole of Central Asia is a blank. The politi al configuration is still more startling. Canada is French, a few plantation States English, and the rest of North America Spanish. In Europe, Turkey—then in the rudest of health—occupies Hungary and Greece, which we are told, "doth groan under the Ottoman yoke." Poland and Sweden are powerful nations; Germany is made up of three hundred little States; while Holland "has recently advanced itself to such power as to become terrible even to crowned heads." Peter the Great is patted on the back for his laudable interest in shipbuilding, recently exhibited. Among a great mass of miscellaneous information, we gather that the "Japanners" are tall, California is cold and sterile, and Chili rendered almost uninhabitable by the devastations of the condor. The planters of Jamaica are warned against the "vulgar idea that baptism of slaves means giving them freedom." Yet the author had travelled, was in possession of the most recent information, and even ventures now and then to be sceptical. Geography, like all the sciences, ages very fast.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

THE Twentieth Annual Report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to be presented at the annual meeting this evening shows from the large number of convictions obtained during 1893 and 1894 that in spite of the vigilance of the Society, there are very many animals in this large city which require to be protected from the various acts of cruelty thoughtlessly inflicted on them by their owners or drivers. There is still a large number of old, lame, diseased, worn-out and unserviceable horses in Bombay which are used for public conveyances, not during the day time, owing to the constant watch of the Agents of the Society, but at night. The Agents were consequently set to special work at night to examine horses harnessed to Victorias waiting at their several stands and at clubs, theatres, docks, &c. Frightful cases of cruelty were thus brought to light. Some of the animals were sent to the Pinjrapole as totally unfit for work; many were sent to the Hospital for curative treatment, and in some cases owners or drivers were fined for using them. Several cases of extremely emaciated bullocks were also detected working in the dark, dismal homes of country oil-press owners, where these half-starved animals were made by their inhumane masters to go their rounds in a small compass, completely blindfolded, working continuously for several hours of the day and night, unseen and unrelieved by any passers by. The Agents of the Society, with the help of the local Police, were successful by means of certain contrivances in finding admission to these haunts of cruelty, and relieving the poor animals from their daily hardships to which they had been subjected by their ignorant or heartless owners. Nor are the cases of overloading of bullock carts diminished, notwithstanding the vigorous means that were adopted by the Society in 1891 and 1892. Hardly a day passed during the two years covered by this Report without the detection of cases of overloading. The Presidency Magistrates having occasionally felt a difficulty in ascertaining the actual weight of the contents of an overloaded cart, suggested the desirability of the Society leaving a pair of scales and weights in the court premises for the purpose of deciding the weight in disputed cases, and your Committee lost no time in providing the same. The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the 7 Agents of the Society during 1893 and 1894.

Horses.	1893.	1894.	Total
Lame	9	30	39
Girth gall	..	23	23
Sore pastern	..	33	33
Emaciated	13	12	25
Sore chest	4	42	46
Broken knees	8	35	43
Sore body	16	51	67
Sent to the Hospital	23	83	86
Sent to the Pinjrapole	16	21	37
Warned and discharged by the Magistrates	22	57	79
Total	115	363	478
Bullocks.			
Sore neck	1,573	2,302	3,875
Tumours on neck	215	459	674
Lame	59	146	205
Emaciated	85	78	163
Sore body	17	63	80
Goading	10	15	25
Sore throat	..	22	22
Brand on body	..	21	21
Broken horn	..	3	3
Blind	..	1	1
Cruelly beaten	..	7	7
Overloaded	499	961	1,460
Sent to the Hospital	345	376	721
Sent to the Pinjrapole	25	66	91
Warned and discharged by the Magistrates	100	164	264
	2,928	4,684	7,612

Buffaloes.	1893.	1894.	Total.
Sore neck	12	13	25
Tumours on neck	..	2	2
Sent to the Hospital	11	4	15
	23	19	42

Out of 8,132 cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Society during 1893 and 1894, only in 343 cases the offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates, while in the remaining 7,789 cases convictions were obtained, which shows that the Agents of the Society are not at all harrassing owners and drivers of animals, as is erroneously supposed in some quarters. The following is the return of the animal patients treated at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals:—

1893.		Total.
No. of horses admitted	320	
" bullocks "	1,046	
" dogs "	175	
		1,541
No. of horses discharged cured	243	
" " uncured	38	
" " dead	32	
		313
No. of bullocks discharged cured	940	
" " uncured	104	
" " dead	43	
		1,087
No. of dogs discharged cured	108	
" " uncured	4	
" " dead	52	164
		1,564
Daily average No. of horses	27	
" " bullocks	133	
" " dogs	5	
		165

OUT-PATIENTS. 1893.	
Horses	152
Bullocks	35
Dogs	286
Cats	8
Cows	3
Calves	6
Goats	14
Buffalo	1
Lion	1
Tigers	4
Parrots	19
Fowls	3
Monkeys	12
Squirrels	2
Bears	3
Deer	19
Swan	3
Kangaroo	2
Ram	1
Peacocks	4
Geese	2
Cockatoo	1
	581
Treated free	27
Total No. of out-patients	608

1894.		
No. of horses admitted	434	
" bullocks "	985	
" dogs "	347	
		1,766
No. of horses discharged cured	370	
" " uncured	42	
" " dead	27	
		439
No. of bullocks discharged cured	878	
" " uncured	74	
" " dead	47	
		999
No. of dogs discharged cured	206	
" " uncured	6	
" " dead	134	346
		1,784
Daily average No. of horses	31	
" " bullocks	111	
" " dogs	15	
		157

OUT-PATIENTS. 1894.	
Horses	165
Bullocks	31
Dogs	281
Goats	19
Tiger	1
Bears	4
Owl	1
Parrots	13
Deer	2
Monkeys	9
Cows	11
Calves	2
Jackal	1
Cocatoo	6
Geese	4
Buffaloes	2
Fowls	2
Cats	4
Total No. of out-patients	558

THE POLICE FINES AND MEDICINES FOR THE HOSPITAL.

Your Committee applied to the Government of Bombay during the regime of Lord Harris to grant to the Society the whole amount of the Police fines instead of a moiety hitherto received; and to supply medicines to the Hospital. The local Government sanctioned the making over of the whole amount of the fines; but the confirmation of the Government of India has not yet been obtained. And as regards the free supply of medicines to the Hospital, the local Government regretted that they could not accede to our request, but they intimated in their Resolution that arrangements might be made, if the Society wished to have the medicines required for the Hospital supplied through the Medical Department on indent.

THE HOSPITAL RULES.

In consequence of a letter received from Government in respect of the desirability of revising the Hospital Rules for a harmonious working of the Veterinary College and Hospital for Animals, your Committee considered the several alterations to the Hospital Rules suggested by Government; and with approval of Government the rules have been finally adopted.

THE NESSERVANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT CATTLE WARD AND THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT GATE-WAY.

It will be recollected that Bai Dinbai, widow of the late, lamented Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, 2 years ago gave a donation of Rs.7,000 for constructing a cattle ward and an ornamental gateway. She subsequently augmented her donation by Rs. 2,000. The Ward, when completed, cost Rs. 6,665, and the gateway Rs. 5,234, so the expenses exceeded the donations by 2,909. The Committee are glad to note that when the Secretary of the Society and the Honorary Architect waited on Bai Dinbai and explained to her how the estimate for the works was exceeded, she cheerfully consented to give a further sum of Rs. 2,900, for which the best thanks of the Trustees of the Hospital and the Committee of the Society are due to her. The Gateway is a handsome piece of architecture, and inasmuch as the Hospital for Animals has no frontage on the public road at Parel, the Gateway with the name of the Institution thereon is very useful by the road side. The Cattle Ward is a model ward as regards its arrangement for admitting air and light for the comfort of the patients, and is considered by Veterinary Surgeons as the best Cattle Ward in the whole of India.

THE LANE LEADING TO THE HOSPITAL GATE.

The erection of the ornamental Gateway was commenced at the end of the lane leading to the Hospital gate under the impression that the lane in question was the common property of four owners whose properties abutted thereon. However, the local Municipality questioned the right of ownership of these four gentlemen, and maintained that the lane had been

WRITERS AND READERS.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will bring out Captain D. A. Bingham's new book, Recollections of Paris, in two volumes. The book abounds in anecdotes of the most prominent personages in contemporary France, and in some of the most critical times since the great Revolution.—In a few days the same publishers will issue Count Lutzow's Historical Sketch of Bohemia. The author was formerly a Deputy in the Austrian Parliament. He is a large landed propeietor in Bohemia, and nearly as well known in England as in his native country.

The name of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin to a book on the education of the young is in itself a recommendation. Her latest book, The Village Watch Tower, was reviewed in this page some time ago. Her next book, the first of three volumes under the general title of Froebel's Gifts, will be published shortly by Messrs. Gay and Bird. As the title shows, the book has the kind reader in method as its theme. On that subject Mrs. Wiggin is one of the first, if not the first, of American authorities. She has been the Chief pioneer in introducing the system into California. She has had many years practical experience in teaching children. By lecturing and reading, she has raised large sums for the propagation of the system in the States. The proceeds of her very successful little book, The Birds Christmas Carol, has been devoted to the kindergarten cause. A hundred and sixty thousand copies of the carol have been sold in America—copies of the Japanese and Chinese translations are before us (perplexingly, we admit)—the European translations are more in our line. Mrs. Wiggin's Village Watch Tower, published some weeks ago, is in its second edition. Messrs. Gay and Bird are also bringing out an African story, Isbein Isreal, by an anonymous author, who places his scenes in the Transvaal and neighbouring territories.

Paul Bourget's Mensonges was first published ten years ago. Mr. John de Villiers's translation of it (the first in English) will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus under the title of A Living Lie. In this translation, M. Bourget has specially written an introduction, in which he defends the theory and practice of the French so-called Realistic School. Some passages in this introduction will likely cause some critics to slate the Degenerator (and others to magnify him). But the following quotation from him seems safe enough: I, for my part, am fully convinced that the safety of Society is absolutely dependent upon a true knowledge of human life, and that every work composed in a spirit of truth is on that account alone conducive to truth. If the work occasionally shocks or offends a reader, it is none the less certain that it adds to the knowledge of the laws governing the minds and passions of men.

A Paris correspondent writes: M. Paul Lengle has hit upon a striking way of proving that a Monarchy as well as a Republic may have its Panama. The means he takes is to write a novel, The Duchess of Kendal. He hopes to show that the Elysée, in the time of Wilson, was a holy of holies compared with the Court of England in the time of George I. and George II. If France has had Arton, England had Robert Knight. As a set off against the Panamists, M. Lengle hopes to show how Sir Robert Walpole kept in office, and how the Lord Chancellor was in the South Sea swindle and built Studely Royal with the money he made in it. Nevertheless, Justice will be done to Walpole. The Duchess of Kendal will begin to appear as a feuilleton next week. The vices of the Hanoverian Court are to be truthfully dealt with, and the consoling lesson drawn from them that the Crown can never degrade a people who are true to themselves.

Some time ago Mr. Putnam, of the publishing firm of Messrs. Putnam's Sons, hit upon the idea of a series of books on Undergraduate and Graduate Life in the English, Irish, and Scotch Universities. It was to be an attempt to evolute Mr. Tom Hughes's Tom Brown in various directions, to glorify him and bring him up to date. The first volume is to be a picture of Cambridge life. It has fallen into excellent hands, those of the author of Dodo, Mr. E. F. Benson. Mr. Benson, we believe, has been correcting his proofs (when he could get hold of them—for the posts were irregular) in various localities in Upper Egypt. We are assured that it is delightfully written. We shall see. It is a picture of contemporary Cambridge, with all the well-known Donsthrown in, only under assumed names easily seen through. Mr. Benson's book, which is to appear some time in the spring, is to be entitled The Babe B.A. The volume on Oxford life is to be written by Mr. Godley. Mr. H. A. Hinkson is to write the one on Trinity College, Dublin. Negotiations are in progress for a volume on the oldest Scotch University, St. Andrews. The same publishers inform us that Mr. Bernhard Berenson's little book on The Florentine Painters of the Renaissance, will be issued by them next week. Mr. Berenson is the author of a similar work on the Venetian painters.

In the Letters and Conversations of Arthur Schopenhauer, just published in Germany, two anecdotes are related concerning the philosopher. Speaking of a visit he had made to a menagerie, Schopenhauer said: I saw the orang-utang just as he was fed, and he raised a spoon to his mouth exactly like a man. When I came close, he embraced me, and I have no doubt that he recognised me as a nobler specimen of his own species. Schopenhauer's housekeeper, a Roman Catholic, was greatly esteemed by him, and he seldom had to find fault with her. This happened once, however, and after she had listened to his scolding, she said, I don't know, sir, what folks find in you, that they are always coming to see you, but as for me, I have had enough of you!

Slatin Pacha's deeply interesting book, Fire and Sword in the Soudan, published at the beginning of the year, is to be issued in a second edition. A word of acknowledgment is due to the translator, Major Wingate. This is by no means the first excellent work of its kind which he has produced. He wrote the English translation of Father Ohrwalder's escape from the Soudan. His Mahdism and the Egyptian Soudan is a valuable work. In fact, Major Wingate's services in placing the history of the Soudan at the command of English readers are not easily overrated. They are a credit of the highest order to the Egyptian Intelligence Department, in which Major Wingate has been at work for more than ten years. The whole history of the rise and progress of Mahdism is contained in the works which he has either written or translated. These have some bearing even upon the reverses which the Italians are experiencing at the hands of the Abyssinians; for the advance of Italy from the Red Sea has been one of the causes of the growing demoralisation in the Mahdist Soudan.

In April or May, Messrs. Putnam will publish Mr. Thomson Jay Hudson's Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life, a title of splendid assurance. Mr. Hudson promises to show that, from the very nature of his physical, intellectual, and psychical structure and organism, any other conclusion than that man is destined to a future life is logically and scientifically untenable. The old arguments, he says, are inconclusive, and he means to make short work of them. He promises to prove tha dual nature of man, from anatomy and from evolution.

The second number of the new monthly magazine Architecture, is, like its predecessor, a marvellous, shillings worth. We would fain regard the appearance of this magazine as a sign of a growing public interest in building as a fine art. The present number opens with an exceedingly interesting article (with illustration) on the Chateau of La Rochefoucauld—twelfth to the fourteenth century—the writer of which is Mr. Arthur T. Bolton. The author of an illustrated paper on the late Frederick Lord Leighton declares that the late President would have been a great architect, were architecture as free from restraint and circumstance as either of her sister arts. He makes short work of the false reputation for grandeur which Leighton's house possessed. Unlike most modern painters his artistic tendencies did not follow him into the innermost recesses of his private life. Outside the few paintings which hang upon his walls, little in his house has any marked intrinsic value. Like an old warrior, his personal surroundings were of Spartan severity.

We hope George Borrow, divinest of tramps, needs no re-introduction to the public. But if he does, he cannot fall into better hands than Mr. Augustine Birrell's, who writes a characteristic preface to the new edition of Lavengro, just published in Messrs. Macmillan's Illustrated Standard Novels. Every lover of Borrow will be delighted with this new edition of one of his three most delightful books—with its portrait of the incomparable wanderer, as afyouth, and numerous illustrations by Mr. E. J. Sullivan. The lords of human smiles and tears enthrall us, says Mr. Birrell, Borrow only bewitches—a distinction which the discerning will accept at once. Isopel Berners stands among the first heroines of fiction. Forty five years have gone since Lavengro first appeared, irritating and scandalising some folk, captivating more. It was begun eight years before, in 1843, the year of the publication of The Bible in Spain, the book which made him famous. Borrow was then forty years old. Born in a time of romance, his middle age was spent in one of genteel commonplace, which he scourges briskly in Lavengro. As Mr. Birrell puts it, there was not the same public to welcome the gypsy as had hailed the colporteur. There is no evidence that Lavengro ever offered Petulengro a Bible. Even the denunciations of popery have a dubious sound. What is sometimes called the religious world were no longer buyers of Borrow. Nor was the polite world much better pleased. Gentility is still more soundly whipped in The Romany Rye (and certain great names abused which the divine tramp should have treated with reverence). Not the least valuable criticism in Mr. Birrell's introduction is that in which he praises Borrow's eloquence, comparing an illustrative passage with one from Lytton's Caxtons.) Many a student of literature will regret, with Mr. Birrell, the rarity of eloquence in contemporary fiction and books of travel.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th instant:—

WANTED A POLICE PIER.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated the 20th January 1896, stating that the Police Hulk having been recently done away with, it is necessary to make some arrangements, whereby the boats of the Water Police can be housed, to find another place where they can be cleaned, and a third place where they can be easily launched, and that the most suitable place for this purpose is near the Ballard Pier, but it will be necessary to provide there—(1) A wooden pier, 75 feet long and 12 feet broad, parallel to the Ballard Pier with davits for hoisting boats; (2) a shed, 28 feet by 14 feet, for housing boats on one side of the pier; (3) a chowkey, 28 feet by 14 feet, on the other side of the pier sufficiently large to accommodate twelve men; and inquiring whether the Trustees have any objecton to this pier being built. Read letter from the Engineer, dated the 25th February, 1890, reporting, with regard to a place for lifting boats out of water, housing them, and providing a shed for repairs, that this need only be a place where boats can come alongside for being taken up at any high water or at mean neaps as the boats in use would be kept afloat and the men would embark at Ballard Pier; that that condition can be met along the face wall east of Cochin Street without a pier which, to get deep water, must be of considerable length; that the boat-reparing shed could be built on columns and girders over the water, and davits provided at the outer face would serve to lift and lower the boats to and from an open gallery or platform outside the shade, that, with reference to the place for housing boatstores and boats and for a chowkee, the godown at the east end of Calicut Street (B. P. T. Building No. 136) is capable of being adapted to both these purposes, and the locality and dimensions are suitable for the Police requirements; forwarding plan, showing in pencil how the accommodation for sepoys and lock-up could be arranged: observing, that, if necessary, a room for the Inspector can be erected on the space in front facing Calicut Street, and estimating the cost of the boat-shed and alterations and fittings to the godown at Rs. 10,000 exclusive of departmental charges. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated the 29th February, 1896, reporting that godown (Port Trust Building No. 136), is now vacant; the rent is Rs. 80 a month and there is no objection to its occupation by the Police authorities.

Resolution—The Commissioner of Police should be informed that the Trustees have no objection to the erection of a boat-house for Police purposes on the foreshore east of Calicut Street on the plan proposed by the Engineer. To preserve the Trustees' rights, it will be necessary to charge a nominal rent of Re. 1 a year for the site and to reserve power to remove the stage at any time should it be necessary in consequence of the extension of the reclamation or of other works being undertaken by the Trustees affecting the site. It should be pointed out that there is no room for mooring boats in the Ballard Pier Basin. The Trustees are willing to allot the godown (Port Trust Building No. 136) for Police purposes on payment of rent at the rate of Rs. 80 per mensem for the building, and Rs. 7 per stick (500 square feet) per mensem for the plot of ground in front of the building up to Calicut Street, and for any further land that may be required. The cost of all alterations and additions to the building to be borne by the Police Department. The Trustees to reserve power to resume possession of the land and buildings at three months' notice and, in the event of their being so resumed, the Police Department to restore them to their former condition.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Memorandum from H.E. Rear-Admiral E.C. Drummond, Commander-in-Chief, E.C., dated the 5th March, 1896, forwarding, for the information of the Trustees, a letter from the Captain of H. M.'s Bonaventure, bringing to the favourable notice of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief the assistance he received from the officials of the Bombay Port Trust, the Docks Superintendent, as also from the Docking Contractor, when H. M.'s Bonaventure was placed in the Merewether Dry Dock, and saying that the cleanliness of the Dock and also the sanitary arrangements provided were all that could be desired, and that every facility was given to expedite the work.

Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated the 13th March, 1896, intimating that Messrs. H. W Uloth, S. M. Moses, and R. G. Currie have been elected by the Chamber members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of those whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1896.

Letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated the 21st February, 1896, suggesting with a view to avoid accident to the lamp-posts at the top of the slopes at the end of Nos. 4-5 and 6-7 berths in the Victoria Dock, the lamp-posts be moved from their present position to the middle of the wall guarding the slopes. Also a memorandum from the Engineer, dated the 12th March, 1896, estimating the cost of shifting the lamp-posts as suggested by the Docks Superintendent, at Rs. 80.

Note.—It is proposed to sanction.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Mar. 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 13th Mar. 1896.	For week ending 13th Mar. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 13th Mar. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	21	956	20	945
,, ,, out of harbour	28	965	20	953
,, transported	8	880	8	699
,, attended to	3	67	1	60
,, warped	...	80	2	80

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 23.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

March 24.

Fawkes, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Fergusson, Major, Bengal, The Cameroneans, on leave, from Bareilly.
Longridge, Capt, Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire, on leave, from Umballa.

March 25.

Stewart, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, off leave, from Nasik.
Day, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—March 24.

Ditmas, Capt, Ms, Q I Dept, on duty, to Madras.
Rose, Lt-Col, Punjab, 27th P I, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Alexander, Major, Bo, 18th I, on duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. RUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th March, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening and to-morrow evening at 5-30 p.m.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria every morning till the 31st instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Saturday afternoon next the 28th instant. Trains leave Victoria Turminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15, and 4-30 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
4. Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.
5. Members who have completed their class firing and do not intend shooting again this season are requested to give in their arms and accoutrements into store at the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th March, 1896.

1. The annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Commanding the District will take place on Saturday next the 28th instant.
Fall in at 4-15 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground. Dress.—Review order—Khaki.
Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.
2. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.
3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters on Monday next the 30th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—March 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

For an Exparte Decree.

43-96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarker and others vs Shamrao Narayen Land and others—Daphtary and F and Ardeshir H and D
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little and Co.—Goswami Shree Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Part heard.
1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassan Hajee Gani and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk Wand S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For Dismissal Under Rule 64.

72-96—J Peace Esmail Harron and another vs Halimabai and others—Janardhan and A.
53-96—In person—Lalloobhoy Ishwardas vs Goverdhundas Mathooradas and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

211-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P O H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ss Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Banckok (7th March), with a cargo of timber and one deck passenger.

The ss Lady Gardon, 316 tons, Captain A Whitley, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with the following passengers:—Mr French, Miss Holl, and Mrs Bul.

The ss Eidsvald, 2,296 tons, Captain P Schlyder, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Moji (28th February) brought a cargo of 4,950 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The B I S N Co's ss Virawa 2,158 tons, Captain F Harrington, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast-ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Doyle and three children, Mr A Rashing and 20 deck.

The Wilson Line ss Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain H Wing, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Hull (22nd February), with a general cargo. Mr G Bruce and Mrs Rowe as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Alecto (s)	Wing.....	Hull, Feb 22.
25	Dean (s).....	Wilson	Bangkok, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Khandalla (s).....	Watkeys	Persian Gulf.
	Lindenfels (s).....	Lintig	Hamburg, &c.
	Matin (s)	Archer	London, &c.
	Lady Gordon (s) ..	Whitley	Colombo.

The steamer Virawa, Captain Harrington, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Alecto, for Hull via Karachi.
,, Loch Tay, for Dunkirk and Liverpool.
,, Strathtay, for Hamburg.
,, Strathairly, for Dunkirk, Havre and Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March
21 M. Meanatchy s ...Phillips.....Rangoon, March 18.
22 Bombay s.....Robertson ...Aden, March 8.
R I M Canning s...Mitchell .. ...Rangoon, March 19.
City of Oxford s ...Miller.....Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Shahjehan s ... .Edge .....Rangoon, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.—Steamer Lawada.
March 22.—Steamers Lindula and Wing Sang.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 25.

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nemchund Khemchund; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 bales wool, Cooverjee Vusonjee; 6,000 cwts linseed, and 1,030 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 40 bales wool, Coorsey Kesowjee; 35 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 25 bales wool, Allidina Jaffar; 30 bales wool, Hirjee Mohomed.
Aston Hall s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 170 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 2,400 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Vieram.

For London.

Ettrickdale s—4 bales hides, A E Peerbhoy; 576 cwts castor seed, and 999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales hides and skins, J Jumail; 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 72 bales skins, H M Abba; 36 bales wool, K Khooshall.
Peninsular s—123 cwts gum, M Lalljee.

For Havre.

Ettrickdale s—684 cwts rapeseed and 1125 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts mustardseed and 500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Sarathairly s—1,600 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co

For Havre.

Alecto s—100 bales cotton and 16,005 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 5,167 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Veeram; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

For Rouen.

Alecto s—250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Marca s—520 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 1,996 cwts myrabollams and 8,036 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 525 cwts cotton fly, Luckmidas Fakir; 2,658 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,570 cwts myrabollams Jetha Veeram; 200 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 30 bales cotton fly and 70 bales twist, G Munjee.

For Hamburg.

Clydesdale s—3 cwts ivory, A Blaschcek and Co. 165 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 8 cwts ivory, A Blaschcek and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co,
Manningtry s—1,235 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 16,008 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 386 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Imaum s—3,600 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Golden Cross s—7,9934 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Genoa.

Aston Hall s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

For Marseilles.

Algeria s—3,000 cwts wheat, and 14,635 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Hispania s—2,857 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts mowrasced, and 24,391 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Deciembre s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 120 cwts gum, M Moorad; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.
Imperator s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—6 000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

For Venice.

Deciembre s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 52 cwts byrabole, J Huribux; 20 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Company; 21 cwts sandiwood, O H Mohamed.
Ravenna's—50 bales twist R&S Woonwalla and Co; 200 bales twist C Ebramjhia and Co.

For Shanghai.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twits, Tata and Co; 32 bales piecegoods, The Svadeshi Mills Company.
Ravinna s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 100 bales piecegoods, C Bamonjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, J Huribux.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1896.

Summary.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jhansi, a brisk fall in Sind, Gujarat and at Ajmere, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon and Bombay, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind and also at Goa and Ratnagiri, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch, Bangalore and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in large defect of the average at Jacobabad, and the minimum is considerable excess at Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 61° at Deesa. Humidity has increased considerably at Nagpur, Bangalore, Bombay and Ratnagiri, and the skies are partially clouded at Goa, Jacobabad, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Nagpur. An extremely small area of low pressure lies at and about Bombay, and as the winds at Ratnagiri and Goa exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, the weather is likely to become slightly cloudy there.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, March 25,

Monday's observations:—Pressure has decreased briskly over Sind, Rajputana and North Bombay, elsewhere the changes, though in many places considerable, have been very irregular. Readings continue to decrease from a high pressure area over the west of the Punjab to a low pressure area over Bihar and remain very uniform over the Bay and the Peninsula. Winds are northerly over North-West India, westerly down the Gangetic Plain, south-westerly at the head of the Bay and variable elsewhere. The force is generally light. The temperature has been steady over Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana and Madras and fallen in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces and risen in Central India. The mean temperature is nearly normal generally, but in considerable excess in Burma and in moderate deffect in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The highest maximum is a hundred und seven degrees in Yamethin. Showers of rain have fallen in North-West and North-East India and over Persia.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .....inches	29·879
Temperature of the Air.....degrees	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	70
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).....degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .....degrees	80·0
General Directions of wind' .....NNW, N, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours' .....miles	97

NOTICES.

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Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for

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CAUTION!

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ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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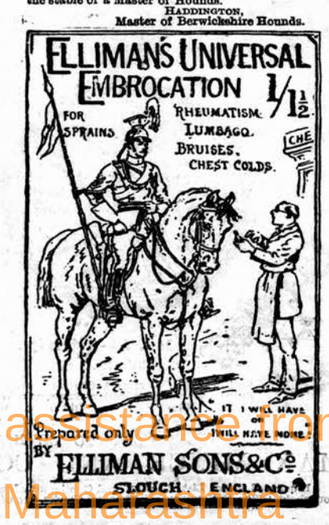
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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OCTOPUS
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AFTER USE
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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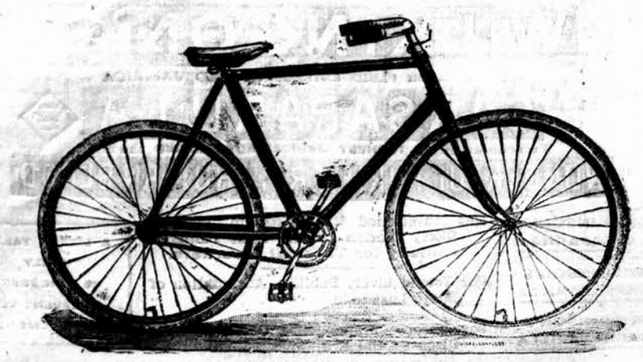

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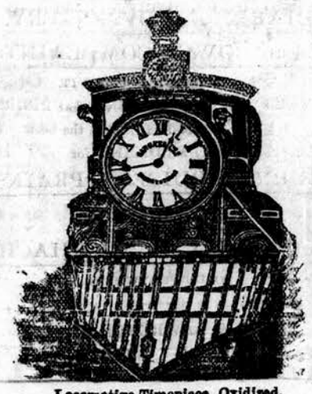

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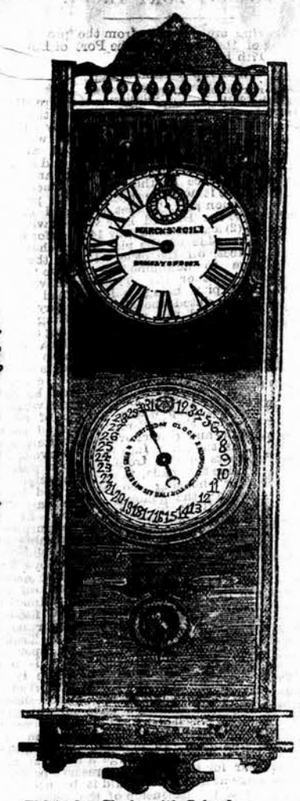

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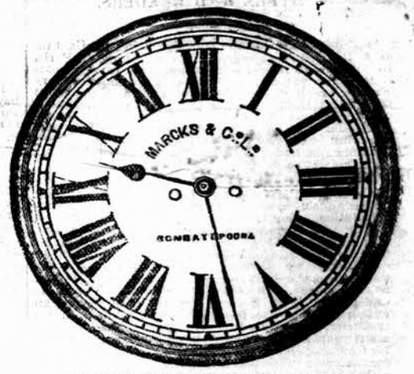

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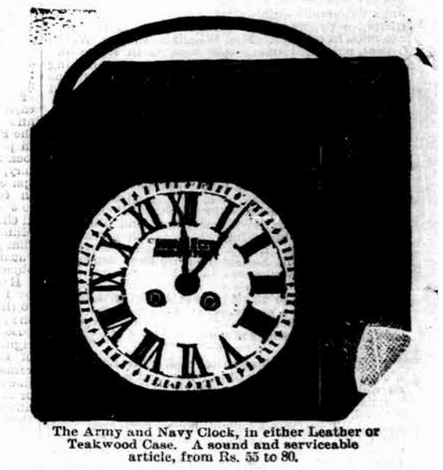

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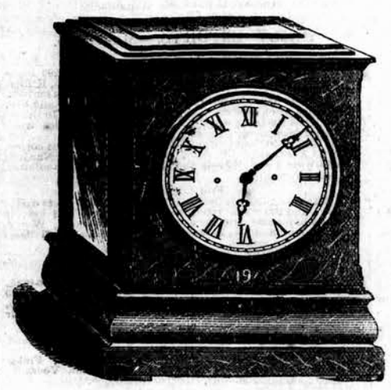

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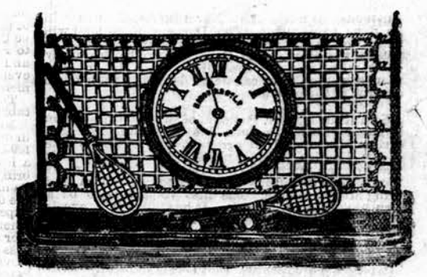

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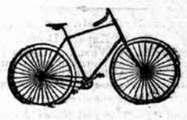

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